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The
ELECTRICAL WORKERS'
Journal

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OCTOBER 1948

AFFILIATED WITH
THE AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF LABOR

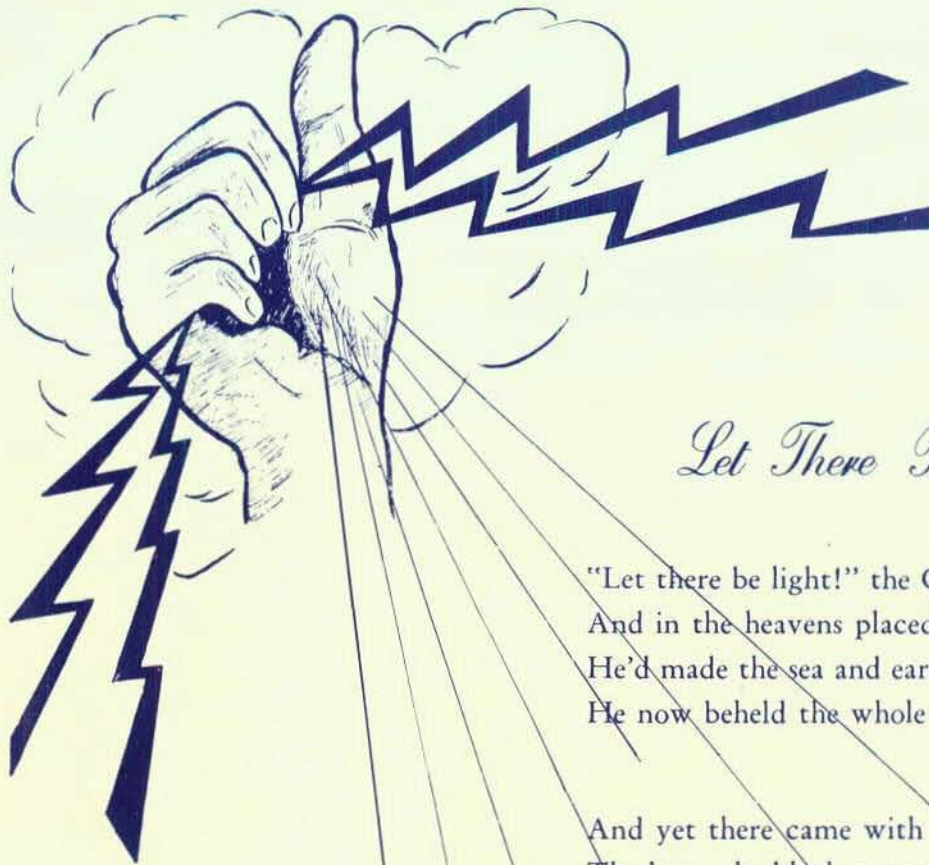
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*Defend
Your Union*

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VOTE!





Let There Be Light!

"Let there be light!" the Creator said,
And in the heavens placed the flaming sun.
He'd made the sea and earth and all therein,
He now beheld the whole — the work was done.

And yet there came with every dying day,
The long, the black expanse that was the night.
And God surveyed His creatures on the earth
And from them lifted men of might.

He placed the bolts of power in their hands,
That didst dispel the gloom, the clouded sight.
Electrical Workers stand midst day and dark,
And with their Creator say, "Let there be light!"



The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD



OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS★

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This Month

How the correct use of color in many industrial plants has made for increased safety and better working conditions is the subject of an interesting story on page 8. . . . The work of the Bureau of Reclamation in bringing power and irrigation to the West is a fabulous story, little noted by the man-in-the-street. The JOUR-

NAL, in a story starting on page 3, reviews the work of the Bureau and summarizes its construction program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949. . . . Housing (or lack of it) is a topic much to the fore in these days of inflated prices. Perhaps the "expansible house" (see page 18) offers one way out of your housing dilemma.

★ AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

POSTMASTERS: Change of address cards on Form 3578 should be sent to International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C. Published monthly and entered as second-class matter at the post office at Washington, D. C.—Accepted for mailing at special rates of postage as provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922. Subscription price: United States and Canada, \$2 per year, in advance. Printed in U. S. A. This JOURNAL will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is closing date. All copy must be in our hands on or before this time.

Tobin Takes Post In Truman Cabinet

Maurice J. Tobin, appointed by President Truman to be Secretary of Labor, is a former Governor of Massachusetts and twice was elected Mayor of Boston.

Tobin was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor in this year's campaign at the time of his appointment to head the Labor Department. He withdrew from the gubernatorial race to accept the Federal post.

Soon after taking office, Mr. Tobin said at a press conference that he favored repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law because of its restrictions on the closed shop and political activities of labor unions.

Tobin has been supported by labor in his political campaigns—first, for the Massachusetts Legislature in which he served in 1927 and 1928. In 1931 Tobin was elected to the Boston School Committee and became its chairman in 1933.

In 1937 Tobin won a six-sided mayoralty contest in Boston, defeating among others ex-Mayor and ex-Governor James M. Curley and also ex-Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols. He was reelected Mayor in 1941 but resigned in the third year of his second term after winning the Governorship in the 1944 election. In that campaign he had the active support of all elements of Massachusetts labor. He was defeated for reelection as Governor in the Republican sweep of the 1946 campaign.

While Mayor of Boston, Tobin worked closely with leaders of labor. During the war he personally intervened as arbitrator in labor disputes involving the Port of Boston.

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Connecticut Class Called Outstanding

Local Union 488, Bridgeport, Conn., and the Bridgeport Electrical Contractors' Association have made their apprenticeship program one of the outstanding programs in the state, according to a story in the *New Haven Union Times*.

Features of the program were decided upon through negotiation, with assistance from the Apprentice Training Service, U. S. Department of Labor.

Apprentices spend eight hours a week in related instruction classes, twice as much as some apprenticeship programs require, so that they may obtain all of the vital information on the theory of the trade and ground themselves thoroughly in a knowledge of mathematics, blueprint reading and other subjects. Four hours are taken

NLRB Elections Won by the I. B. E. W.

Summary of recent certifications of representatives made by the National Labor Relations Board:

R. C. A. Service Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md. Certified (for installation and service dept. employees): I. B. E. W., which received 59 votes; 5 against.

R. C. A. Service Co., Inc., Bronxville, N. Y. Certified (for installation and service dept. employees): I. B. E. W., which received 41 votes; 3 against.

The Cory Corp., Freshened Air Div., Chicago Ill. Certified (for production and maintenance employees): I. B. E. W., which received 71 votes; 2 against, and 107 challenged. (In his report on the challenged ballots, the NLRB regional director recommended that the challenges to 79 ballots be sustained on the ground that they represented the votes of economic strikers who had been permanently replaced. As the remaining challenges would not affect the results of the election, the regional director recommended that the I. B. E. W. be certified.)

Westinghouse Electric Supply Co., Providence, R. I. Certified (for warehouse and office employees): I. B. E. W., which received all of 18 votes cast.

R. C. A. Service Co., Inc., Detroit, Mich. Certified (for installation and service work employees): I. B. E. W., which received 12 votes; 11 against.

Hughes Tool Co., Houston, Tex. Certified (for journeymen electricians and apprentices): I. B. E. W., which received 33 votes; 5 votes for Independent Metal Workers Union.

from the regular work week and the apprentices' time is paid for by the contractor.

The other four hours are contributed by the apprentice who attends classes two evenings each week. Apprentices who fail to attend related instruction classes regularly without sufficient cause are dropped from the program.

Each apprentice is required to keep a record of his work experience. The committee checks this carefully and wherever they find an apprentice is not receiving experience on all types of jobs, arrangements are made for him to do so and, if necessary, he is transferred to another contractor.

Regular Increase

Apprenticeship standards provide for an increase in apprentice pay every six months. Before the apprentice receives this raise, his employer is questioned as to the apprentice's satisfactory progress and the apprentice, himself, is required to meet before a meeting of the committee where he is interviewed and given a written examination.

Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Burbank, Calif. Certified (for maintenance electricians A and B, and apprentices): I. B. E. W., which received 33 votes; 26 for IAM; one for neither.

R. C. A. Service Co., Inc., Long Island, N. Y. Certified (for installation and service work employees): I. B. E. W., which received 45 votes; 6 against.

Western Electric Co., Inc., Duluth, Minn. Certified (for production and maintenance employees): I. B. E. W., which received 654 votes; 98 votes for Communications Workers of America; 98 for neither.

Solar Aircraft Co., San Diego, Calif. Certified (for maintenance electricians, apprentices and helpers): I. B. E. W., which received seven votes; no votes for IAM.

Union Shop Elections

Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd., Honolulu. I. B. E. W., Local Union 1260. Plant-wide unit and gang or working foremen. 729 eligible; 464 yes, 126 no.

Westinghouse Electric Corp., Meadville, Pa. I. B. E. W., Local Union 1585. Production and maintenance employees. 274 eligible; 153 yes, 67 no.

Radio Station KFLW, Klamath Falls, Ore. Local Union 49, I. B. E. W. Engineers, technicians, operators and combination men. Four eligible; four yes.

Radio Station KFJI, Klamath Falls, Ore. Local Union 49, I. B. E. W. Engineers, technicians, operators and combination men. Four eligible; four yes.

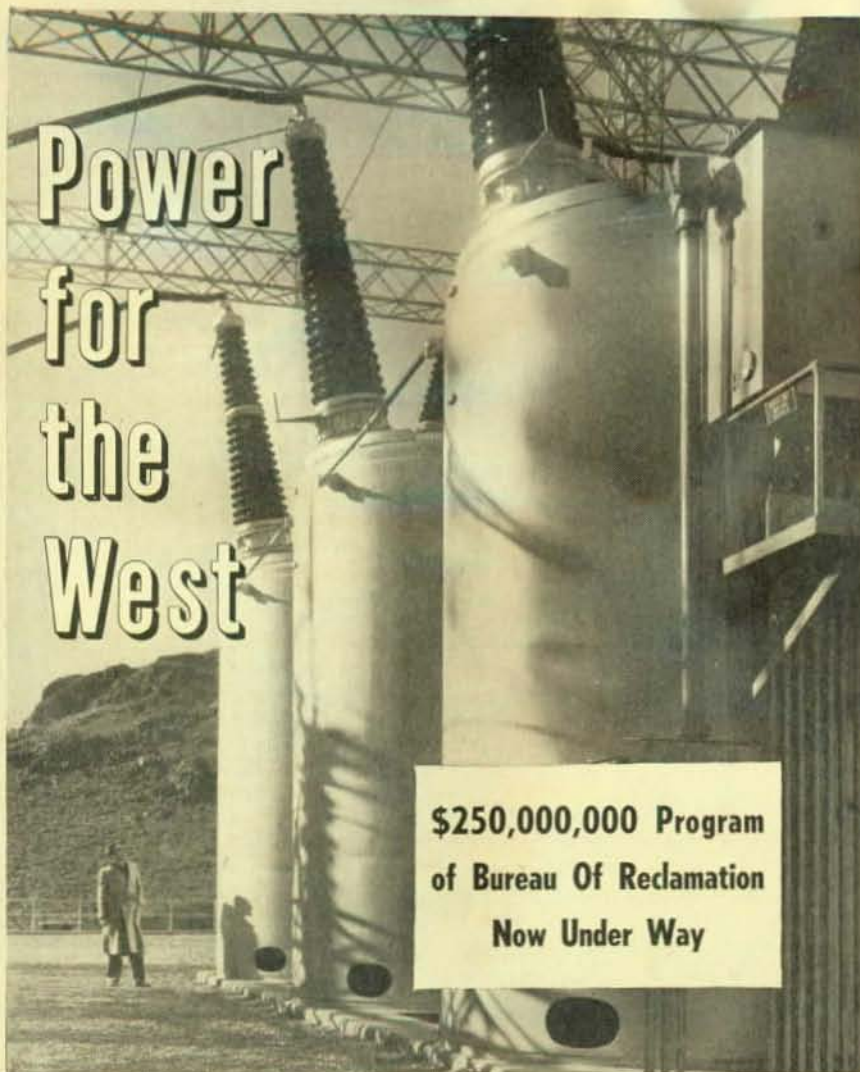
If the apprentice's progress is unsatisfactory, his advancement is postponed until improvement has been made. In addition to this constant supervision of training throughout the apprenticeship, a thorough examination is given all apprentices at the completion of their training before the committee endorses them as competent journeymen.

"Credit for this outstanding apprentice training program for electricians goes to the live-wire Joint Apprenticeship Committee," the *Union Times* says. "Union members are John Creevy (business manager), F. L. Daly and William J. Schoonmaker. Charles J. Berner, R. F. Walsh and T. J. Flynn represent the employers."

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SAFETY AT NIGHT

A blinker light that reduces the hazards of tire-changing at night is available for motorists. When a flat occurs, the safety light, which operates off the car's battery, is placed on the highway.



ALMOST unnoticed by the dwellers of America's cities is the giant construction program of the Bureau of Reclamation. In scores of locations in the West, vast irrigation and hydroelectric projects are being carried out to make the desert bloom and to bring industry to power-starved areas.

Since enactment of the Reclamation Act of 1902 by the 57th Congress, more than a billion dollars has been invested in developing the water resources of the West. In this fiscal year alone, the construction program totals \$250,000,000—an all-time record for a single year.

Through the years the Reclamation Act has been the target for heavy attacks from numerous special interests which have hung the label "socialism" on the Act and the projects carried out under it. Imperturbably, the various Congresses have continued to vote ap-

propriations of varying sums and the Bureau, just as imperturbably, has expended the money on a series of projects which are likely to stand among the few monuments to the foresight of our age. In many parts of the West, the Bureau and all its works are still anathema to the private power interests.

Power This Year

The Bureau's current \$250,000,000 program, which will begin putting water on the land and power on the lines this year, came out of the annual Reclamation construction scheduling conference held in Grand Lake, Colorado, in July. It came at a time when Reclamation Commissioner Michael W. Straus and his regional director for California were under attack from Sheridan Downey, the United States Senator from California, who has become a spokesman for private power interests in that

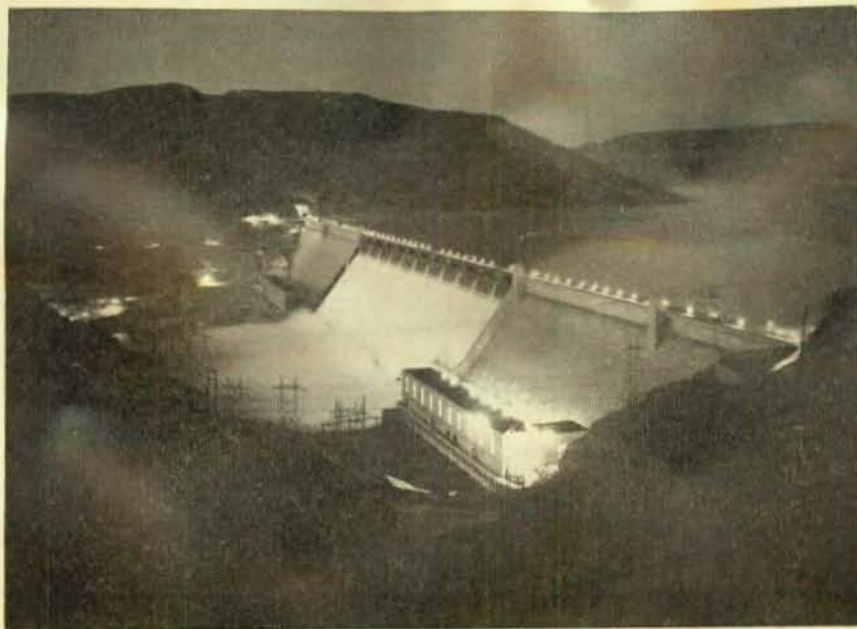
state. The Senator pursued his attack to the point of putting a provision in the Interior Department appropriation act which would have had the effect of legislating Straus and his aide out of office. However, President Truman successfully urged the repeal of this provision, stating that the two men had "vigorously enforced the reclamation law and the public power policy of the Government, and who in so doing have incurred the wrath of powerful special interests. That they should be arbitrarily legislated out of office is diametrically opposed to the principles on which this Government is founded."

Three New Projects

Straus, at the Grand Lake meeting, announced that work schedules this year would bring Reclamation project water to an additional 125,000 acres of land and make available over 260,000 more kilowatts of hydroelectric generating capacity. The new power capacity will become available on the Shoshone project (5,000 kw) in Wyoming, the Columbia Basin project (108,000 kw) in Washington, and the Central Valley project (150,000 kw) in California.

The lands to be brought under irrigation by next June 30 will include about 500 farms, which will become available for homesteading, with preference given to veterans of World War II. These opportunities will be located on projects in Wyoming, Idaho and Washington.

By far the largest expenditures will be made on the gigantic Columbia Basin (Washington) and Central Valley (California) projects, and Davis Dam (Arizona-Nevada). To the first of these projects, \$45,000,000 was allocated for continuing currently contracted construction work, for building a primary pumping plant at Grand Coulee Dam to house 12 of the world's largest motors and pumps, and to continue electrical installations to enable early completion of another block of badly needed power. The \$43,000,000 allocated to the Central Valley project will cover the cost of many individual jobs, the most important including



Night view of the mighty Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia River, a prime source of power for the Pacific Northwest. Three additional 108,000-kw generators, scheduled to be installed by 1950, will bring Coulee's rated capacity to 1,620,000 kilowatts.

installation of drum gates at Shasta Dam to increase storage capacity, installation of the last two 75,000-kw generators, extension of the Delta Mendota and Friant Kern canals, and completion of the Contra Costa canal. On Davis Dam, \$23,325,000 will be spent to continue construction of the dam, reservoir and power plant and to complete the second 115-kv line to Phoenix and Tucson.

In addition to these three major projects, the Bureau's program this year calls for work on 73 other jobs of varying sizes.

Interest Heightened

Tremendous interest has been expressed by veterans in the farm units to be sold by the Government under the Columbia Basin Project Act of 1943, which provides for sale to prospective settlers of lands which are in Federal ownership. The same general qualifications as to veterans' preference, capital assets, and farming experience which apply to homestead entry on irrigated public lands opened to settlement by the Bureau of Reclamation, will be applied in determining those qualified to buy farms on this project, Commissioner Straus has said.

The Bureau has a large construction program under way on the

project to build the pumping plant, canals, reservoirs, and other works necessary to lift Columbia River water 280 feet from Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake, back of Grand Coulee Dam, and distribute it among the million acres of dry but fertile lands to be irrigated by the project.

The long-range program of the Bureau indicates that power plant generating capacity available through Reclamation will be increased to an estimated 9,600,000 kilowatts by 1957. This would be capable of producing 49,371,000,000 kilowatt-hours annually, or the equivalent of 100,000,000 barrels of oil per year. At a time when a possible oil shortage poses a grave threat to our economy, the hydroelectric program assumes additional importance.

Following is this year's work program for some of the more important projects throughout the 17 Western states, showing the location, the job, the approximate funds to be expended, and a general summary of the work to be performed.

Region 1

(The Columbia River Basin)

Oregon—Owyhee Project, \$191,000: Complete construction of canal, lateral systems, and other features of the project.

Idaho—Palisades Project, \$1,725,000: Continuation preconstruction work and pending consummation of water savings agreements, provision is made for the start of construction of the storage dam.

Washington—Yakima Project (Roza Division), \$1,837,000: Complete 18 small pumping plants, pump laterals, transmission lines to supply pumping power; continuation construction of shops, warehouses and operators' living quarters.

Idaho—Anderson Ranch Dam (Boise Project), \$5,600,000: Complete dam, continue construction of spillway outlet works, powerhouse; manufacture of turbines, generators and equipment.

Idaho—Payette Division (Boise Project), \$1,500,000: Complete construction of Cascade Dam outlet works, main canal system, railroad relocation; clearing reservoir; construction on highway construction, water pipe line for town of Cascade and on pumping plant; completion by 1950.

Oregon—Deschutes Project, \$978,000: Complete construction of main canal and Willow Creek siphon; construction of Wickiup Dam, reservoir and lateral system; to be essentially completed.

Oregon—Ochoco Dam (near Prineville), \$350,000: Surveys, studies and rehabilitation work. Completion by 1950.

Montana—Hungry Horse Dam (near Kalispell), \$14,600,000: Construction work on major concrete dam; start work on power plant and on manufacture of turbines, generators and equipment. Completion expected by 1954.

Idaho—Lewiston Orchards, \$1,215,000: Complete construction Sweetwater siphon; work on irrigation pipe lines, Clearwater reservoir and domestic water distribution system.

Region 2

(Central Valley and Northern California)

California—Santa Barbara Project, \$1,000,000: Start work on Tecolote Tunnel and Goleta Conduit.

Oregon-California—Klamath Project, \$2,200,000: Continue work on diversion channel between Lost River and the Klamath River and channel work in Poe and Langell Valleys; work to provide increased flood protection for leased lands and new veterans' homesteads.

Region 3

(Lower Colorado River Basin)

Nevada-Arizona—Boulder Canyon Project, \$2,790,000: Start manufacture two additional generating units to be installed at Hoover Dam to produce power for the State of Arizona; additions and improvements to the Boulder City water and electric systems; construction additional housing

facilities; start construction of high school building in Boulder City; miscellaneous improvements to powerhouse and dam and reservoir area.

Arizona-California—Parker Dam Project, \$480,000: Construction housing, streets and utilities for new machine shop building; general improvements for new equipment to powerhouse and switchyards.

California—All American Canal, \$7,726,000: Start construction of lateral distribution system on Coachella Division; complete work on flood dikes and wasteway; continue minor work on Coachella Canal.

Arizona—Gila Project, \$2,640,000: Includes \$2,000,000 to start work on Wellton-Mohawk division, embracing construction of canal and three pumping plants; installation of supplemental sprinkler irrigation system.

Arizona-Nevada-California—Colorado River Front Work and Levee System, \$1,170,000: Complete purchase of river dredge; dredging operations in the Needles, Calif., area; river control investigations; channel and levee maintenance and drainage for protective works.

Region 4

(Upper Colorado River—Salt Lake Basin—Nevada)

Utah—Provo River Project, \$2,719,000: Continuing work on last 7.8 mile section Salt Lake Aqueduct in Salt Lake County; Jordan Narrows Siphon and Pumping Plant; start work on remaining excavation for Duchesne Tunnel; construction one mile of steel pipe Salt Lake Aqueduct, Salt Lake County; work on three short tunnels and the upper 4½ miles of Salt Lake Aqueduct in Provo Canyon.

Colorado—Paonia Project, \$1,005,000: Start construction on Spring Creek Dam and Fire Mountain Canal Enlargement.

Colorado—Mancos Project, \$1,021,000: Contemplates completion work now under way including Jackson Gulch Dam and inlet and outlet canals.

Idaho—Preston Bench Project, \$425,000: Contemplates completion of work 15.6 miles of new canal and a 1,280-foot tunnel to replace present Munk Creek Canal.

Region 5

(Rio Grande Basin, Texas and Oklahoma)

Oklahoma—W. C. Austin Project, \$724,000: Complete all construction of canal and lateral irrigation facilities. Build four main drainage canals.

New Mexico—Tucumcari Project, \$2,187,000: Near-completion of canal and lateral irrigation facilities for Unit No. 6; 50 per cent completion of canal and lateral irrigation facilities



Installing testing equipment for the checking of oil circuit breakers at Kennett Division, Shasta Dam, Calif.

ties for Unit No. 7; build major drains.

Colorado—San Luis Valley Project, \$621,000: Anticipated start of clearing reservoir site for Platoro Dam and construction of temporary camp; prepare specifications looking toward starting construction on dam in 1949-50.

Texas-New Mexico—Rio Grande Project, \$578,000: Complete Elephant Butte-Socorro transmission line; procurement of equipment for Alamo-

gordo, Hollywood, Socorro substations and Elephant Butte switching facilities; studies and preliminary work for future proposed construction.

Region 6

(Upper Missouri River Basin)

South Dakota—Angostura Unit (Missouri River Basin), \$3,180,000: Continue construction of Angostura Dam on restricted schedule. Completion late in fiscal year 1950.

Wyoming-South Dakota—Belle Fourche Storage Unit (Missouri River Basin), \$550,000: Build camp and access road; carry on preconstruction work on Keyhole Dam, with actual construction of dam programmed to begin late in fiscal year 1949. Completion early fiscal year 1952.

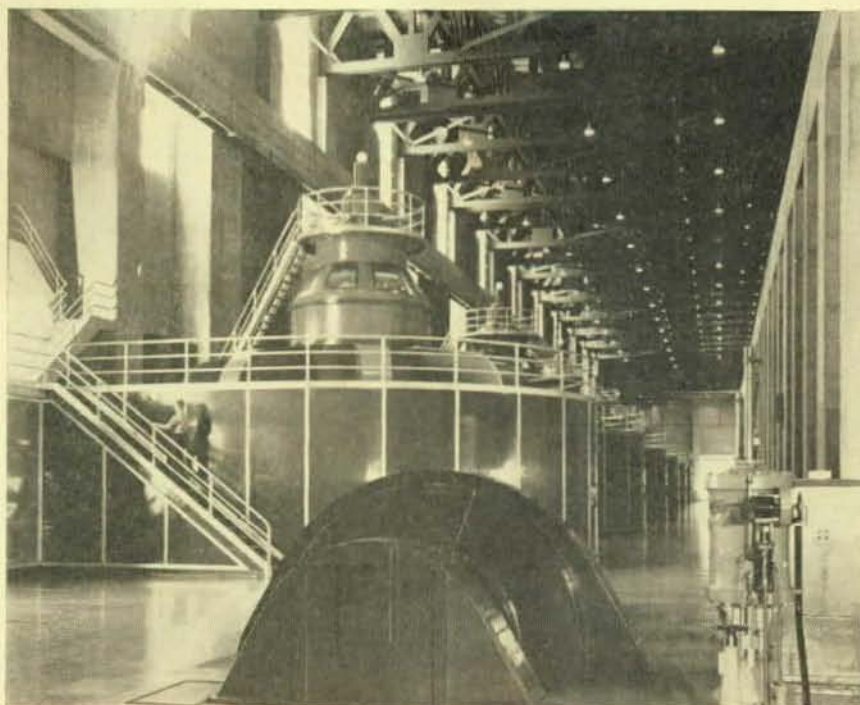
Wyoming—Boysen Dam Unit (Missouri River Basin), \$5,535,000: Continue construction on restricted schedule with major activity centering on railroad relocation. Completion 1952.

Montana—Canyon Ferry Dam (Missouri River Basin), \$3,000,000: Subject to review of feasibility under new appropriation language, start work on major storage, river regulating and power producing dams in Missouri Basin Program.

South Dakota—Grand River Unit (Missouri River Basin), \$1,647,000: Start construction on Shadehill Dam. Completion by 1953.

North Dakota—Heart River Unit (Missouri River Basin), \$2,356,000: Continue construction Heart Butte Dam on restricted schedule. Completion anticipated by fiscal year 1950. Start work on Dickinson Dam.

(Continued on page 20)



View of the main floor of the Nevada powerhouse, Hoover Dam, showing the six 82,500-kva generator units in operation.

Editorial

by J. SCOTT MILNE, Editor

Looking Ahead

On the one hand, a picture is being painted leading us to believe that a practically unlimited expansion in the development of this country's electrical resources will provide high employment in all phases of the electrical industry for years to come. On the other hand, we have the real specter of inflation now with us, and the equally ugly specter of a "bust" in the offing—if we are to believe the words of Mariner Eccles, the former chairman of the Federal Reserve System.

America has had its "busts" before and survived them. From some, the country recouped quickly. Others, like the one of 1929, settled into long, painful depressions that caused untold hardship to millions. Yet, as painful and significant as these depressions have been, their importance will not be as great as that of any depression which might start in 1949 or 1950. This is because America has never before been involved in the world scene to the extent that she is now. We have gigantic commitments abroad, and unless they are fulfilled, repercussions of incalculable consequence will go reverberating throughout the globe.

In view of the tremendous issues that are at stake, it is indeed strange that there is no concerted effort to avert an economic crash. The price spiral continues to rise ominously, and in Washington there is an air of almost fatalistic acceptance of what its final consequences will be. The inertia of the Congress, its dilly-dallying with side issues, and its utter unresponsiveness to the urgency of the hour, stamp it as one of the most undistinguished (the word is too generous) and purblind (the word is too kind) groups ever to gather on Capitol Hill.

Looking Back

Casting about in history's bypaths this month, the JOURNAL was edified to learn that the late Thomas Alva Edison took out his first patent just 80 years ago. The device was an electric vote recorder that Edison hoped to install in the House of Representatives. But then, as now, politics reigned supreme on Capitol Hill. Here is Edison's story of his visit to Washington in October, 1868:

"The invention when completed was taken to Washington. I think it was exhibited before a committee that had something to do with the Capitol.

The chairman of the committee, after seeing how quickly and perfectly it worked, said, 'Young man, if there is any invention on earth that we don't want down here, it is this. One of the greatest weapons in the hands of a minority to prevent bad legislation is filibustering on votes, and this instrument would prevent it.' I saw the truth of this, because as press operator I had taken miles of Congressional proceedings, and to this day an enormous amount of time is wasted during each session of the House in foolishly calling the members' names and recording them and then adding their vote, when the whole operation could be done in almost a moment by merely pressing a particular button at each desk. For filibustering purposes, however, the present methods are most admirable."

Another Vital Report

The Federal Trade Commission, sometimes called the Better Business Bureau of American business, continues to release studies that are of vital significance to all Americans. The Commission's report of last month, warning that collectivism would triumph over free enterprise in America unless the growth of monopoly and concentration of economic power were not halted, was the subject of comment in these columns of the JOURNAL.

This month another report from the Commission provides material for additional comment. It is a report which can be appropriately linked to the Commission's earlier report on monopoly. The current report is a study of 508 manufacturing corporations in 25 selected manufacturing industries, and compares their profits in 1940 with those in 1947. Instead of showing these profits in dollars and cents, the report gives them as percentage of return on investment. (Thus, if a firm with one million dollars invested earns \$250,000 net in one year's operation, the rate of return would be 25 per cent.)

Bearing that example in mind, here are a few of the groupings, selected at random, showing the rate of return in 1947 and 1940:

Office and store machines and devices showed a return of 24.9 per cent, which was 11.7 per cent above the 1940 return.

Paper and allied products showed a 20.5 per cent return as compared with 9.4 per cent in 1940.

Motor vehicle equipment manufacturers return in 1947 was 19.3 per cent, or 12.3 per cent over 1940.

In biscuits and crackers the return reported was 19.6 per cent, or 10.8 per cent over the 1940 return.

Other industries and their net returns (after taxes) in 1947 included:

Motor vehicles, 18.5 per cent; tires and tubes, 15 per cent; soap, cleaning and polishing products, 24.3 per cent; industrial chemicals, 17.7 per cent; bread 15 per cent; primary smelting and nonferrous refining, 14.9 per cent; petroleum, 14 per cent; flat glass, 15 per cent; electrical machinery, 18.7 per cent.

Business generally has argued that an increase in wages must inevitably be followed by an increase in prices. Without going into that old chestnut, the Federal Trade Commission's report leaves no doubt that price increases in many cases have been nothing less than outright extortion. And the report substantiates labor's claim that the amount of wage increases granted has been thrice regained through inordinate price increases.

The time is fast approaching when this overpowering greed for profits must make answer before the bar of public opinion.

How Did They Do It?

On September 1, five days before Labor Day, the United Press carried this item under an Albany, N. Y., dateline: "Republican Presidential candidate Thomas E. Dewey and Harold E. Stassen will confer tonight on the G. O. P. reply to President Truman's Labor Day speech."

This is prescience indeed. One wonders whether Dewey and Stassen considered the almost infinite number of things the President might say and then doped out a different reply for each; whether they have a pipeline to the President's speechwriters; or whether they just looked into a plain old crystal ball.

The Margarine Fight

A pungent reflection on the onerous extent of commodity speculation is afforded in the fact that, had Congress repealed the penalty taxes on margarine, no reduction in the price to consumers would have been effected. This is because speculators, believing Congress *would* repeal these unjust, unfair taxes, boosted the price of cottonseed oil from 25 cents to 40 cents a pound. Other vegetable oils rose similarly in price. The repeal of the taxes would have worked for the benefit of speculators, not the consuming public.

This sad situation cannot be used, however, as an argument next year for not repealing the taxes, for the Department of Agriculture has estimated that the cottonseed oil yield this year will be 15 per cent over last year's. Oil derived from corn also will be in more plentiful supply. Speculators will find it very difficult to make a killing under these conditions. But if, by any chance, the speculators did boost the prices unconscionably, then the American public should not shrink from demanding real curbs on commodity speculation.

Welcome, Mr. Secretary

Maurice J. Tobin has taken his post in the Truman Cabinet at a time when the prestige of the Department of Labor was never lower. Because of this circumstance, the new Secretary has an opportunity to gain much, little chance to lose. He has already come out with a forthright statement urging repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, and he has backed up his statement with sound and telling reasons for taking the stand he has. As an energetic and capable administrator, the Secretary has it within his power to infuse the entire Department with a new feeling of the importance of its job. In short, he has a real opportunity to build up the fortunes of the Department of Labor and to give it, once again, its proper place of influence in the councils of government.

The JOURNAL wishes Mr. Tobin a full measure of success in meeting these challenging problems.

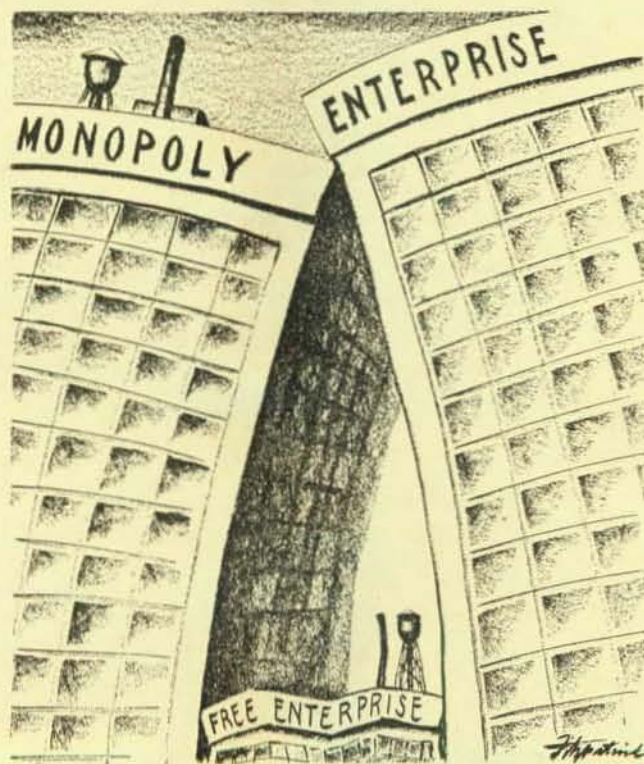
The \$64 Question

A woman recently asked Dr. Albert Einstein: "Oh, Doctor, do you think atomic energy is here to stay?"

"That, madam, is not the question," replied the learned doctor. "The question is, are we?"

"Injunctions are not normally sought to prevent property from being injured, nor to protect the owner in its use, but to endow property with active, militant power which would make it dominant over men."—MR. JUSTICE BRANDEIS.

Narrowing Corridor at Home



Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Erecting Giant Spectacular on Chicago's Outer Drive Posed Many Special Problems



Charlie Bessler and part of his crew, members of Local 134, I. B. E. W., at Chicago, are spelling the words "Clear Heads" and will need them, too, in their work on one of the world's largest spectacles, 220 feet above ground level. The sign was designed and built by Federal Enterprises, Inc., for the distiller whose name was switched into lights in mid-July. Display is 114 feet high, weighs 50 tons, while weight of steel structure is 120 tons.

Even a man's best friend could have difficulty in recognizing him when he works at the height of an 18-story building.

So it's a pleasure to report to hundreds of thousands of intrigued motorists that the gymnasts they saw install the world's largest spectacular on Chicago's downtown Outer Drive in recent weeks are members, every one, of Local 134, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

So are the other workers on the Calvert Distillers Corporation display: the glass-blowing tube benders, fabricators, blockout painters, pattern tracers and so on. All of them, and members of the outside crew under Foreman Charlie Bessler are employed by Federal Enterprises, Inc.

"Like to Climb"

"The outside electrical workers represent only a small percentage of Local 134's membership of 12,000," says Business Representative Thomas Murray. "About 500 work exclusively on signs. It's obvious, from the way that jobs like the Calvert spectacular go up, that they like to climb."

Murray knows what he is talking about. He has been business representative of the local for 18 years—

ever since he resigned as chief electrician for the Balaban & Katz theaters in Chicago, in itself an operation that leans to the spectacular.

Before that, Murray was field superintendent for Livingston & Co. and served earlier as an apprentice and journeyman electrician.

Like anything that's of record size, the Calvert spectacular created its own special problems as the work of the builders progressed.

The height of the entire display, which soars skyward to 220 feet above ground level, made impractical the use of bosun's chairs to install and service the neon tube sections which light the sign.

There are 1,972 tube sections and 3,944 accompanying electrodes. So Federal engineers designed ladders of light magnesium that have been grooved onto steel tracks at three levels across the broad face of the sign.

Held away from the sign and its protruding tubes by an arrangement of trucks, the ladders operate similarly to those in shoe stores. They are pushed the 210-foot width of the sign, locking automatically for safety at every stop. When not in service, they are stacked between the letters "a" and "l" of the word "Calvert." With

only the sky as background, the neutral-colored magnesium steps remain invisible to sign-viewers below.

Another innovation in the world's largest spectacular is the use of sheet aluminum to back its letters. No less than 18 porcelain enamel steel colors adorn the face of the letters and heighten their visibility. Six tube colors are incorporated in the sign.

The burning time of the Calvert spectacular is from dusk to 1 a. m., presenting a flashing sequence of 40 movements to keep the display almost constantly in motion. The illumination consumes 12,600 k.w.h. per month, the equivalent of 126 six-room homes, it is estimated by Federal engineers.

One of the 50 or more members of Local 134 who created the Calvert spectacular is Mrs. Joseph Palumbo, the former Josephine Nunziato of Federal's west side plant. Girls' foreman, one of her duties is filing asbestos patterns of tube sections in such order they can be reached in jig-time when replacements are necessary.

Josephine's Chores

Another of Josephine's chores meant arranging, in the precise rotation of the sign itself, numbered tubes that were raised to installation height on rope-operated chicken wire trays.

That job required unusual concentration because spectacular electricians install by consulting a blueprint. When the installer reaches to a certain part of the tray, the proper tube must be there.

Josephine, who was married early in June, was completely aware of her responsibility. "A hundred feet or more in the air is no place to correct mistakes," she admitted.

"I learned the importance of accurate filing by listening to conversations at home," she explained. "My father, George Nunziato of Local 134, has been an electrician on spectacles for 30 years; my sister Marie helped paint electrodes that are used in the Calvert display."

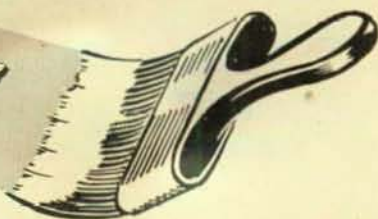
Although an employee of Federal for six years, World War II prevented Mrs. Palumbo from seeing a spectacular on which she has worked. That condition was corrected shortly after she returned from the honeymoon and went with her husband to the Chicago lakefront.

"It's a grand sight," the bride said of the Calvert sign as the couple came away. "And it's almost as impressive as Niagara Falls!"

Record Energy Produced In Country During July

Production of energy by electric utilities during July totaled 23,282,055,000 kilowatt-hours, according to the Federal Power Commission.

COLOR DOES IT



MANY interesting industrial experiments have been made in recent years with color.

Human beings have always had an avid interest in colors and taken pleasure in them. People everywhere, in all ages and climes and countries have enjoyed the beauty of a sunset, or the emerald greenness of a calm sea, the color carnival that is autumn, or the beauty of a girl's blue eyes. People have always liked color and universally preferred it to anything presented in black and white.

We speak of persons being "born to the purple." That's a carry-over from the early days of the Roman empire when cloth dyed with Tyrian purple cost three to four hundred dollars a pound because the dye used was rare and cost much in time and labor to extract from shellfish found in the depths of the Mediterranean. Only the wealthiest could afford to wear this color. But all men loved it and many made sacrifices to acquire a bit of the precious color to adorn an otherwise drab costume.

It is only recently that industry has become color-conscious and has used color extensively in some cases to improve working conditions, reduce eyestrain and tension, to improve the health and happiness of employees and increase production.

Effect of Colors

Colors have a definite effect, both physical (as in the case of eyestrain, glare, etc.) and psychological (for example, warm colors versus cool colors, cheerful colors and depressing colors) on the persons who see them.

Probably most of our readers are familiar with the account of the experimenter in color who had a delicious dinner prepared for a group of his friends. He also arranged a system of tricky lighting which caused all the food to take on hues unlike their natural color. The thick brown-red steaks which had looked so appetizing took on a dead gray shade. The fresh garden peas looked black in color like giant caviar; the fresh, white milk assumed the color of blood, and so on. Most of the hungry people completely lost their appetites and ate little or nothing. Some of those who mastered their feelings and ate of the wholesome but bizarre-in-color food became violently ill.

It follows that any factor that could have so marked an effect on an aver-

age, normal group could have a deep influence on the welfare and production ability of working personnel.

Foremost exponent in this field of functional color, which may be defined as color employed to do a job, and the use of color in industry, is a man who has devoted his life to the subject. His name is Faber Birren. Several years ago he was a nonentity, recognized among his acquaintances as a dabbler in paintpots and regarded by many as a screwball because he devoted his entire time and energy to a work regarded by the majority of people as pointless. But Faber Birren has more than proved the point which he set out to prove 20 years ago.



Faber Birren

Once called a crackpot, today he is a nationally known color consultant. Officials of hundreds of big department stores, schools, industrial plants, hospitals and office buildings have engaged his services in working out color schemes for their enterprises—not for the purpose of creating beautiful surroundings for their inhabitants but to create an atmosphere conducive to good health and increased production. Transit companies, airlines, steamship companies have employed his services, and buses, streetcars, planes, etc., have blossomed forth in hues prescribed by Birren.

Why this interest in color and this readiness to adopt the advice of experts on the use of functional color?

The answer is plain—years of research have proved that color has an effect on people and their work. But an example will illustrate this point beyond any shadow of a doubt.

Color Headaches

An article by Clarence Woodbury in the *American Magazine* describes the opening of a new factory. On the day the plant opened, one of the workers was suddenly affected with nausea and headache. On the next day, 40 girls were afflicted with the same symptoms and on the following day 75 girls became ill. Production slowed to a standstill, but when the company doctor examined the girls he could find no evidence of disease. He thought perhaps eyestrain due to lighting conditions might be responsible, and lighting experts were called in a hurry, but their instruments showed more than ample light.

Finally, the company got in touch with Faber Birren, who made short order of their difficulties and settled them with dispatch. He told the officials that when the girls who, incidentally, were engaged in quite intricate work, looked up from their work, they had nothing to look at but glaring white walls. He prescribed a soft shade of green. As soon as the redecoration was completed the epidemic of headache and nausea stopped and has never recurred.

New York Research

This is only one of thousands of examples that might be given. The National Industrial Conference Board of New York made a thorough study that year of the use of color in industry. They conducted their research by distributing inquiry forms to approximately 350 companies which had instituted color programs. The responses to their questionnaire proved the following points: Housekeeping in the offices and factories improved, morale was definitely up, absenteeism was reduced, work improved in both quality and quantity, and the accident rate was reduced by virtue of painting hazards in bright colors. By calling attention to them, employees were able to avoid them.

A second notable job of research on this subject was conducted by the Federal Works Agency in Washington. A case study was made of a certain Government office over a two-year period. Production went up sharply and morale was better. Worker out-

put increased up to 37 per cent. This was brought about by application of color to walls and office equipment and also by better lighting and brighter floors.

Of particular interest to us, as electrical workers, is the reduction in accident rates due solely to the use of color in industry. We have a great many members employed in electrical manufacturing, and color as a part of their work surroundings might prove beneficial to them in increasing production and making their working conditions more restful and pleasant and preserving their safety by minimizing hazards.

In 1942 a safety color code was developed. There are many case records which may be quoted to prove that use of the National Safety Color Code or the one issued by the American Standards Association in New York have reduced the accident rate considerably. A report was issued by the U. S. Army Service Forces that states that through the use of a color code in some Government plants, accident frequencies have been reduced from a rate of 46.14 to 8.58 per thousand. To quote from another case record, in a group of plants employing 40,000 workers, use of a safety color code resulted in a 25 per cent drop in accident frequencies. Besides the saving of life and limb to employees, this accident reduction meant an annual saving to the company of \$300,000.

Once Faber Birren was called in by a vice president of a large company

who had heard of the splendid effect the use of functional color had had in the plants of some of his competitors. He was not at all agreeable to the plan forwarded by Mr. Birren; in fact, he regarded it as "sissy." However, he gave orders for Birren to go ahead and try his scheme in one building. Birren prescribed a combination of blue and yellow for his plant walls, pearl-gray machinery and bright orange to mark safety hazards. And what happened? The building in which the new color scheme was introduced marched out ahead of the rest of the plant in production, and the accident rate in that building dropped 50 per cent. Needless to say, the vice president was quick to take back his objections and have the entire plant painted to conform with Mr. Birren's suggestions.

Use of Paint

There is another phase of this subject that is of particular interest to our membership. These improved paint jobs based on the theory of functional color go hand-in-hand with lighting. In the reports concerning application of color by means of paint to various offices, plants, stores, restaurants, etc., hand-in-hand came reports of new and improved lighting systems to correspond with the new functional color set-ups. So if this new color theory is a boon to the painters, it is likewise a boon to the electricians and it is hoped that they will be able to capitalize on it and obtain much employment from it.

A few facts gleaned from writings of experts on the subject:

Time spent in rooms tinted in cool shades like blue or green passes more quickly than when spent in rooms tinted in warm hues like rose or yellow.

Healthy Rose Tints

Rooms painted in rosy tints make you feel healthier than those painted any other color.

Black objects seem heavier to lift than those of lighter hue. (Should we paint all pianos pink?)

People have better appetites in rooms painted in peach tones. (Restaurant owners, take note.)

Handrails painted light colors are used more than twice as much as those painted in dark shades.

In view of these observations, one may venture to say that functional color, color applied to do specific work, has come a long way. Research in the field, while productive and already applied in many, many cases, is still in the experimental state and may reach heights as yet undreamed of. Exponents of the use of color feel that it may be used to help heal the sick, prolong life and perform other miracles. Only time will confirm or refute their prophecy.

Use Artificial Lightning To Show Plane's Safety



Three million volts of man-made lightning score a direct hit on this model Constellation airliner and pass harmlessly to ground, demonstrating that bolts are no hazard to safe flying. As the bolt leaps from a special lightning maker at the Westinghouse high-voltage laboratory at Trafford, Pa., it strikes the model plane at the nearest pointed surface—a propeller tip—travels along the metal skin to the lowest point of the plane and jumps to the ground.

Lightning season may be only a few months of the year in most locations of the United States, but Westinghouse researchers go nature a step better producing their own lightning the year around. Knowing from past experience that lightning will cause thousands of dollars worth of damage during the summer months, the engineers' objective is the design of new and better protective devices for home, factories and electrical apparatus.

Safety in Storms

Recent tests in Trafford, Pa., offer reassurance to those who must drive or fly through severe electrical storms. Three-million-volt lightning strokes produced by a giant surge generator were fired at a steel-topped automobile while one of the engineers sat at the wheel and then at a model Constellation airliner. Both automobile and airplane acted as lightning-proof cages diverting the heavy currents harmlessly around passengers. Although "lightning" struck inches above the engineer's head as he sat in the car, he did not feel the slightest tickle. There was no damage to the car or the plane except for a small scorched spot on the metal top of the car.

NOTICE

Recently some of our Local Unions contacted the International Office making inquiries concerning a letter which they had received and which was sent out by a member of the Brotherhood and requested financial assistance.

Our Constitution states, Article XVII, Section 19:

"No Local Union shall send out, or approve the sending out of financial appeals of any kind, without first having consent of the I. P."

"No L. U. shall recognize or pass upon any financial appeals, etc., it may receive, without such appeals having received approval of the I. P."

Thus any circularizing of our Local Unions by other Local Unions, or individuals, with appeals for funds, without the express permission of the International President is absolutely forbidden, and all Local Unions of our Brotherhood are requested to cooperate with the International Office by disregarding any such appeals they may receive.

Our faithful contributor, Abe Glick, dedicates the following lines to his little granddaughter, just beginning grammar school:

1-A and A-1

As you step upon the starting rung
Of education's ladder, looming so high,
The road may seem so steep and long,
The peak is reached by those who try!

Combine learning and play,
You'll find it much fun;
While your grade is 1-A,
In your class be A-1!

A Bit o' Luck,
ABE GLICK, L. U. No. 3.

Valuable Advice

There are things that often bother us
That make us boil and fume,
And we throw off wasted energy
We otherwise could consume.

This state of given pressure
Like a boiler filled with steam
Is wasted coal and power
When the pop valve blasts its stream.

Keep down to a given pressure,
Be calm in what you do;
Don't let life's tragic inning
Be a symbol to this, too.

When things go wrong
Just smile along
And a good thought will have its way,
For a cloud and a mist is not to be wish't
When sunshine can have its play.

To forgive and to forget the wrongs that
are done,
When misunderstanding reigns supreme,
Let brotherhood, truth and charity erase
All the falsities that we embrace
That make life just not what it seems.
BEN CARPENTER,
L. U. No. 103.

The following verses are dedicated to those old workers who have no union to protect them and who are thrown aside in their declining years.

The Shades of Night Are Falling Fast!

There I go! Reluctantly,
Into the fading dusk,
With feet of lead,
I shuffle along the weary way,
With life and laughter all about me,
My heart,
A bleak dungeon of despair.

There I go,
Wishing on a star,
In utter loneliness,
Praying for the night to shelter me,
And ease my burning pride and pain.

There I go . . .
A torn and worthless shoe . . .
I have been replaced—

By younger . . . eager hands,
I am finished . . . through.
Oh Father, forgive them,
They know not what they do!

HARRIETTE WOLF,
L. U. No. 1031.

Republican Campaign Song, 1948

(To be sung to the tune of "Tammany")
Verse

Hear the proud Republicans a-chortling
in glee,



Celebrating in advance their coming victory.

Telling all the cock-eyed world what they intend to do

When they're back in office and thus runs their ballyhoo.

Chorus

G. O. P., G. O. P.,
When the G. O. P. takes over, N. A. M.
will be in clover,
Dough for you, dough for me,
Wealthy lobbies are our hobbies
G. O. P.

Verse

Jesse James was quite a robber, but his style was coarse,
We'll steal more than Jesse dreamed of,
we don't need a horse.
Harding's old Ohio gang was pretty slick,
you bet;
Believe us, fellow citizens, you ain't seen nuttin' yet.

Chorus

G. O. P., G. O. P.,
Never mind the housewife's tears, We'll shake down the profiteers.
Dough for you, dough for me,
Use your noodle, grab the boodle,
G. O. P.

SLEEPY STEVE,
L. U. No. 9.

*This is a plea to let you know
We're low on poems and jokes, and so
Get out the trusty fountain pen
And send us one or two or ten.*

*To fill the page we write a few
But they're not the same as those from you!*

*So come on, Brothers, uncles, cousins,
Send contributions by the dozens.*

Thanks a lot,

THE EDITOR.

The Sailor and the Bird of Paradise

Come, fine bird, be not a fool!
Beneath this winch you'll find it cool.
Do make this nook your nightly bed,
When morning comes I'll serve you bread.

Once I was lost far out to sea,
Adrift on raft and woe was me.
But time and tide cast me ashore
On friendly beach called Baltimore.

So standby, bird, and patient be.
All seamen love strange company.
Our good ship soon shall near the Keys;
Fly home or stay—just as you please.
"TIFFANY,"
L. U. No. 3.

The Farce-Session

When public pressure was sharply applied
The soaring costs to curb and control,
A reluctant Congress defied its pride
And heeded the President's urgent call.
They assembled in session, with ill intent,
And doomed it to failure with excessive faults;

In clowning and double-talk the time was spent,
And zero-minus was the net result!

They passed a houseless Housing Act,
To please the pirates in the real estate field,

While pressing measures were left intact,
They seek to destroy rather than build!
"Ignore the needs, and let nature take its course,"

And thus our lawmakers are *playing* with bills,

Political power is their driving force,
And we, the people, are *paying* the bills.

A Bit o' Luck,
ABE GLICK, L. U. No. 3.

My Goal

I build no castles in the air,
I like to tread on solid ground;
The angels' lanes are strange to me,
My modest aims are earthward bound.

I never raise my hopes too high,
Nor soar along the planet's course;
When my dreams begin to roam too far,
I try to control them at their source.

No laurels of glory belong to me,
As my pen proceeds to do its part;
My stanzas may lack aesthetic appeal,
They express the depth of a hopeful heart.

And my lines will succeed to reach their goal,

When they'll strike a responsive chord
in someone's soul!

A Bit o' Luck,
ABE GLICK, L. U. No. 3.

Tit for Tat

Mrs. Rafferty lived over Mrs. Murphy in a New York tenement house. They hated each other. Mrs. Murphy had a pet monkey. One day Mrs. Murphy was looking out the window and Mrs. Rafferty, looking down on her, said: "Why don't you put the monkey's face out the window? It would look better than your own."

"Shure and I did that yesterday and Clancy the cop looked up and said, 'Why Mrs. Rafferty, when did you move downstairs?'"

GEORGE J. THORNTON, I. O.

With the Ladies



Career Women

"BROADWAY STAR—Sensation in First Motion Picture!"

"Congresswoman Makes Stirring Speech on Housing Bill!"

"World of Sports Hails New Woman Golf Champ."

"Best-Seller Novel Brings Thousands in Royalties to Woman Writer."

Column headings like these are common occurrences in the daily press and there are few of us who note them every day without an occasional twinge, however slight, prompted by the green-eyed monster known as envy. We wash our dishes and dream about how nice it would be to be a famous actress or dancer or model or what have you, with money and servants and the usual accessories a successful career brings. It is only human nature to become a little dissatisfied now and then and wonder what kind of a career we might have made for ourselves, had we not chosen domesticity for our lot in life and raising children as our main time consumer.

Day Dream

I can hear many a woman theorizing because I've done it myself—"I may never have been a glamor girl, but I was a darn good stenographer and I bet I'd have been head supervisor of my division by now." Or perhaps you say to yourself as you iron another shirt for Johnny or a ruffled pinafore for Jane—"I know I never had a wonderful voice, but I did do solo work in our high school glee club and I bet with a little training—etc."

Well lady, go ahead and dream. Think of what might have been. Then come back to your world of reality. And if that world of reality includes yourself as a housewife and the mother of one or more happy, healthy children, rejoice and be glad for you are right spang in the midst of the most wonderful and most fruitful of all careers.

For A Real Career

I guess every woman has a favorite topic—a subject which she likes to talk about more than any other. Well, I'm back to mine again—children—how wonderful they are, how important they are etc., etc. And I truly believe that being a good mother and

raising a family of healthy, happy boys and girls is the most exciting and profitable of all vocations. In every other career, the fame and recognition are passing, the tools and materials we use are transient and the products ephemeral, but the all-importance in the career of raising a family never passes—the necessity is always there and paramount. Children ever need a good and sympathetic mother, whether they are toddlers or married men and women with toddlers of their own. And the material that the career mother works with, is not fragile stuff or elusive skill, but human lives. In her hands she holds the body, mind and



A healthy, happy child—the most important product in the world.

character of the men and women of tomorrow, and upon her ability and judgment rest the very future of that tomorrow. Tremendous thought isn't it!

Win Fame Through Them

Here's another thought. If you were interested merely in a career of your own, your chances for fame and fortune are slim. Those chances are magnified in your children and in every child you have, the odds are better, to win fame and fortune through that

child. You are the chief molder of your child's destiny—you can produce a success or a failure. And even if your children do not measure up to the expectations of fame, as the world judges, if you can raise them to be normal, well-balanced, earnest, industrious individuals, you will have performed a sincere and lasting service to this old world and humanity in general, for it is on these normal, average people that the fate of the world rests.

Training Rules

Suppose then, that you agree with me that being a mother is the greatest career in the world. What then?

Well, other career women, those who become singers, or models, or dancers or executives, work hard on their careers. We must go and do likewise.

Many times on this page we've discussed this topic but a review won't hurt us, I'm sure. Let's summarize the rules this way: A child needs love, health, happiness, a sense of security and discipline—these five to attain the highest degree of normal well-balanced childhood and ultimately, successful young man and womanhood.

How do we provide these for them?

(1) *Love.* Let your children know you love them. Don't be afraid to show it. And let them know that you and Dad love each other. And be guided in all your dealings with them and with each other by kindness, sympathy and courtesy—for these are the outward signs of love without which, love is merely lip-service and has no meaning.

(2) *Health.* The health of your children is guarded in many ways. First, cleanliness in the home and personal cleanliness of your children. Second, well-planned meals with plenty of vitamins and body-building foods. Third, encourage good health habits in your children and guard their general health, their teeth and their eyes by regular check-ups by your doctor.

(3) *Happiness.* Happiness is a lot of things in a home. First, the home itself should be as cheerful and attractive as you can make it. It should be a friendly place to which your children will want to come and bring their

(Continued on page 39)

Our Auxiliaries

FRRIENDS who read this page, if you do not have a ladies' auxiliary in your community, fall is a wonderful time for starting one. Our auxiliaries do a fine job of aiding our union brothers in promoting union principles and have a lot of fun into the bargain. Write us if you need help, we'll be glad to do our best.

Here are notes from two of our auxiliaries.

L. U. 231, SIOUX CITY, IOWA—At last Local 231 has a ladies' auxiliary. Our first meeting was held in July and we had an attendance of 18 ladies. We hope in the near future that our membership will increase greatly.

Officers elected for the coming year were: Mrs. Glen Pace, president; Mrs. Sterling Steece, vice president; Mrs. Robert Kessler, financial secretary and treasurer; Mrs. George Webken, recording secretary.

We are hopeful that our auxiliary will be of value to our whole community.

EMMA SKAFF, P. S.

(That's the spirit we like to find. Keep up the good work and let us hear from you.)

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L. U. 465, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—We wish to thank you for sending the samples of Constitution and By-laws. Your interest in our work is deeply appreciated.

We were especially grateful for your article "How Can We Help" in the May issue. It has been quite helpful to us.

Our membership is continuing to grow and we are hoping to see quite an increase in the near future as our membership committee with our vice president, Mrs. Richard Gross at the head of it is doing a fine job of calling on prospective members.

We have been very active since I last wrote.

In April the Southern California Joint Board of Electricians met here for their yearly conference and we helped to entertain the delegates and their wives. In the afternoon some of us went with the wives to visit our world famous zoo and at night about 200 were served a Spanish dinner. The whole day was thoroughly enjoyed and we were happy to meet members of our sister auxiliaries.

On Sunday, May 16, we had an "open house" for all members of 465, their families and guests, a musical program was put on by members' children. There were two outstanding speakers, Mrs. Zeta Mill, president of San Diego County Federated Women's Clubs and Mr. Clinton D. McKinnon, Democratic candidate for Congress. Delightful refreshments were served. Mrs. Jessie Hyder was chairman of this very nice affair.

In June we invited auxiliaries of all crafts to a luncheon. A goodly number accepted and we had a very enjoyable social time.

We are still having our two meetings a month, also our party night which we vary with dancing, cards and games.

A bazaar is planned for the fall and everyone is busy working for it. Some of the ladies are making quilts.

Again thanking you for past courtesies.

BESSIE BARTLETT.

When They Come Home From School

HOME wouldn't be home to youngsters without that little snack after school. Growing boys and girls need plenty of food to give them energy to play and study and a reserve to grow on. So Mothers, be sure the cookie jar is always full or have some other tidbits to satisfy those hungry, healthy appetites. Here are a few suggestions.



Oatmeal Cookies

- 1½ cups sifted all-purpose flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ½ teaspoon baking soda
- ½ teaspoon cinnamon
- ½ teaspoon nutmeg
- 2 cups quick-cooking oatmeal
- 1 cup chopped salted peanuts
- 1 cup shortening
- 1 cup brown sugar, firmly packed
- 2 eggs, beaten
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- ½ cup milk

Sift together in a bowl, flour, baking powder, salt, soda and spices. Then stir in the oatmeal and peanuts. In a second bowl, cream the shortening and sugar together well. Then stir in the eggs and vanilla. To this mixture add the flour mixture alternately with the milk. Stir well. Drop by teaspoonfuls onto greased cookie sheets and bake in a 375° oven about 10 minutes or until cookies are golden brown. (Makes about 5 doz. cookies.)

These oatmeal cookies are very tasty and are so good for your kiddies since they contain healthful cereal and nutritious peanuts.

Now for an old favorite which is always popular with the youngsters—a simple recipe which saves time and trouble:

Brownies

- ½ cup shortening
- 2 squares unsweetened chocolate
- 1 cup sugar
- ½ teaspoon vanilla
- 2 small eggs
- ¾ cup sifted cake flour
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ½ cup chopped nuts

Melt chocolate and shortening together in a pan over low flame, stirring constantly. Cool mixture and then beat in the sugar and vanilla. Add eggs, one at a time and beat until well mixed. Add sifted flour and salt. Then add nuts and blend well. Turn into greased pan about 11 by 7 inches. Bake in a moderate oven, about 325° F. for 25 minutes. Put into squares and cool. (Makes 2 dozen.)

On a cold or rainy evening when the children come home from school, they would be pleased to find waiting—and made the easy way:

Creamy Hot Chocolate

- 1 cup of semisweet chocolate chips or bits
- 4 cups of milk

Melt the chocolate over boiling water, stirring until smooth. Then add the milk a little at a time. Continue cooking over boiling water, stirring from time to time, until hot. (Serves 6.)

An old favorite of mine to serve with hot chocolate are cheesemallows—easy to fix and the youngsters are just crazy about them. You might keep them in mind the next time the bridge club meets or friends drop in on a chilly night. They are easy to prepare. Just place a thin slice of American cheese on the desired number of crackers and pop a half of marshmallow on top of each. Place on a cookie sheet and toast in the oven. The cheese will melt and the marshmallow will puff to a nice brown.

Cinnamon Toast

Then there is always wonderful cinnamon toast—so easy to fix and such a treat. Just spread bread generously with butter and sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon and heat in the oven.

Gingerbread is ever a popular snack for the small fry. This is a good one to make when you are in a hurry. Just use the prepared dry mix for a spicy, delicious ginger cake.

We have space enough for just one more recipe:

Crisp Molasses Cookies

- 2 tablespoons butter
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- ¼ cup molasses
- 1¾ cup cake flour
- ¾ teaspoon soda
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- 3 tablespoons water

Blend butter and sugar together until creamy. Then beat in the molasses. Sift flour, soda and salt together and add sifted ingredients to the butter mixture, alternately with the water. Roll the dough ¼-inch thick and cut with biscuit cutter. Bake cookies on a greased sheet in a moderate oven, about 350° for about 8 minutes. (Makes about 2½ dozen cookies.)

Questions and Answers

Q. In installing conduit underground is there any place in the Code which says you can't use thin wall for such installations?

JOHN ZELENIAH,
Detroit, Mich.

A. No, with one exception. Refer to Section 3482 of the N. E. C. for uses of electrical metallic tubing, which states: It cannot be used in cinder concrete or fill where subject to permanent moisture unless protected on all sides by a layer of non-cinder concrete at least 2 inches thick, or unless the tubing is at least 18 inches under the fill.

Q. Here is a problem that stumps me. Fuses are rated 0 to 300 volts and 301 to 600. Take a 15-amp. fuse on a 110 v. circuit and it will open when the current exceeds 15 amp. or 1,650 watts. The same kind of fuse used on a 220 v. circuit will also open when the current exceeds 15 amp. but this time the wattage is 3,300. Why? This same thing happens on breakers and heaters using thermal strips. I would appreciate it very much if you would explain this to me.

HENRY NOWAKOWSKI,
L. U. 96.

A. Whether the 15-ampere fuse is used on the 110-volt or the 220-volt circuit, the actual wattage that the fuse is subject to is only 1,650 watts, because each live conductor's current carrying capacity is based on the current to neutral or ground. The 220 volts is obtained between two live conductors or across one phase. This means that you will have a 15-ampere fuse in each live conductor or two 1,650-watt circuits to ground. Therefore, to get your 3,300-watt circuit fused you must actually use two 15-ampere fuses and not one for 220-volt power.

Q. What is Power Factor? Is it a unit to measure your current electro-motive force combined? How do you get Power Factor? Please give full explanation or diagram, if necessary.

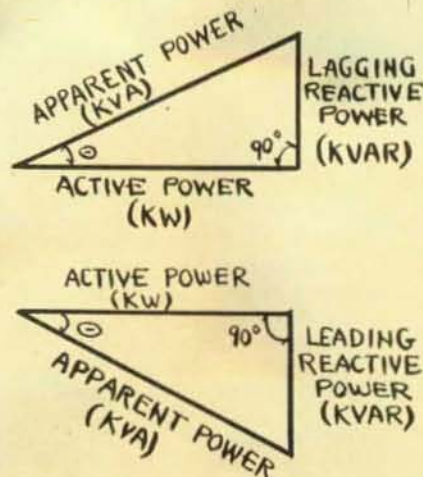
ELSON ALVAREZ,
L. U. 1476,
Nogales, Ariz.

A. By formula:

$$\text{Power Factor} = \frac{\text{Active Power (KW)}}{\text{Apparent Power (KVA)}} = \cos$$

$$\text{Reactive Factor} = \frac{\text{Reactive Power (KVA-R)}}{\text{Apparent Power (KVA)}} = \sin \theta$$

The angle Theta (θ) represents the electrical degrees of phase difference between the current and the voltage. In the case of leading power factor, which means that the circuit has a capacitive current, and a lagging power factor, which indicates an inductive current, the graphical representation of these P.F.s may be shown as follows:



The horizontal line (Active Power) represents purely resistive current and unity power factor, which is an ideal running condition for a synchronous motor. Therefore, where there is an inductive circuit the power factor will be corrected by adding a capacitor of a proportional value of leading reactive power to the circuit to cancel the lagging reactive power and thus approach unity P.F. and the Apparent Power line will equal to Active Power if a perfect cancellation of reactive powers is effected. The corrective capacity of capacitors is a function of the applied voltage and frequency and varies with the square of the voltage and directly with the frequency. A good electrical engineer's handbook will bring out all the facts concerning power factor.

Q. From a practical angle, what is wrong with a "hot three-way" switch hookup?

I know that it doesn't comply with the code and inspectors go into hysterical fits when they find one, but the light burns and the building doesn't, and no one gets hurt.

E. K. HUSBANDS,
Gresham, Nebr.

A. The "hot three-way" switch hookup is practical, as one of our readers has commented, and it is common on the West Coast. His reply and diagrams shown below are in response to the diagram shown in the August issue, which is more acceptable in the majority of localities. For example, the District of Columbia Electrical Code, section 3802, states that three-way and four-way switches shall be classed as single pole switches and shall be so wired that only one pole of the circuit is carried to the switch.

The main reason that inspectors do not like this arrangement is because the generally used switch is only rated for 10 amperes and one can plug anything they want in the receptacle and that load, plus the lighting load, may cause the switch to break down and short. Likewise, there is always a "live leg" between the three-way switches which is dangerous to change unless precautions are taken, and two "live legs" when the lights are switched on and the receptacle is being used.

Q. I have just been reading your department in THE JOURNAL, August issue, and came across the question of Fred C. Birkholz asking for a diagram of three-way switches from garage to house. I am enclosing a diagram showing the way we do it on the coast. In this way you have the switch leg at both switches, so you can have a light at house and garage and only carry four wires between. This hookup is common out here. It is also handy where you have two hall lights and three ways at each end. You can control each light and also carry your circuit on through with only four wires, 1/2-inch conduit. I am also enclosing our coast hookup of four-way control between house and garage. This hookup is not very common, so I will pass it on to you. Maybe some of your readers can use it some day. It comes in handy in remodeling in existing conduit and you are limited to pipe capacity.

H. E. SMITH,
L. U. 11,
Los Angeles, Calif.

A. This response by our reader was very timely to bring out the "hot three-way" and four-way switch hookup, and we are grateful to Brother Smith for his response. The

acceptable practice in localities that do not approve of this hookup is to place the four-way switch between the common two legs of the two three-way switches, as shown at right.

In both cases of the diagrams shown by the editor, four wires, if No. 14 is used, will fit in $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch conduit; however, where it is known that a receptacle is subject to overload, No. 12 wire should be run.

Q. Chapter (10) paragraph (5), in small print states: In a three-wire circuit consisting of two phase wires and the neutral of a four-wire three-phase system a common conductor carries approximately the same current as the other conductors and is not therefore considered a neutral conductor.

Does this mean that installing a three-phase four-wire service for power and lighting, being connected to a delta connected secondary, a bare neutral is not permitted?

ROSS A. MCCALLY,
L. U. 32,
Lima, Ohio

A. The bare neutral is still permitted for services but special permission must be obtained from the inspection department to use the bare neutral as a feeder and article 328 of N. E. C. must be followed. In most localities a bare neutral when used as a feeder is not permitted. Likewise, they do not want a bare neutral service conductor when it is an overhead drop and enters the building by means of conduit.

Brother McCally has stated that the three-phase four-wire secondary is connected "Delta." It is to be noted that only phase of the service is being used if one neutral wire is brought into the building. To get full benefit of the three-phase power for lighting or 120-volt loads the secondary must be connected "Star" and each phase must be a split winding and connected in parallel to get 120/208 volts, three-phase, four-wire service.

Q. Regarding the last question in the August JOURNAL, will you please tell me the formula that is used to figure out the current each motor will use?

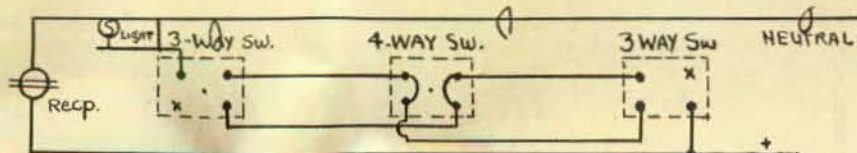
I tried to figure it out but my answers do not come near the answers that were in the magazine.

GEORGE HESS,
Haven, Pa.

A. The standard formula for finding the amperes for three-phase, 60-cycle motors when the horsepower is known is:

$$I \text{ (amps)} = \frac{Hp \times 746}{1.73 \times \text{volts} \times \text{power factor}}$$

However, this current depends



Showing approved hookup referred to in question from H. E. Smith, L. U. 11)

upon the speed and torque characteristics of the purpose for which the motor was built. In the problem outlined in the August JOURNAL those motor currents were taken from Tables 22 and 24 of the National Electrical Code as stated, when the nameplate data of the motors are not known. In fine print below these tables is a note which states:

"These values of full load current are for motors running at speeds usual for betted motors and motors with normal torque characteristics. Motors built for especially low speeds or high torques may require more running current, in which case the nameplate current rating should be used."

"For 90 and 80 per cent Power Factor the above figures should be multiplied by 1.1 and 1.25 respectively."

Q. We are writing to you to ask you to give our instructor your opinion. We have consulted a great many books and some electrical engineers. Our difficulty is that all the authorities

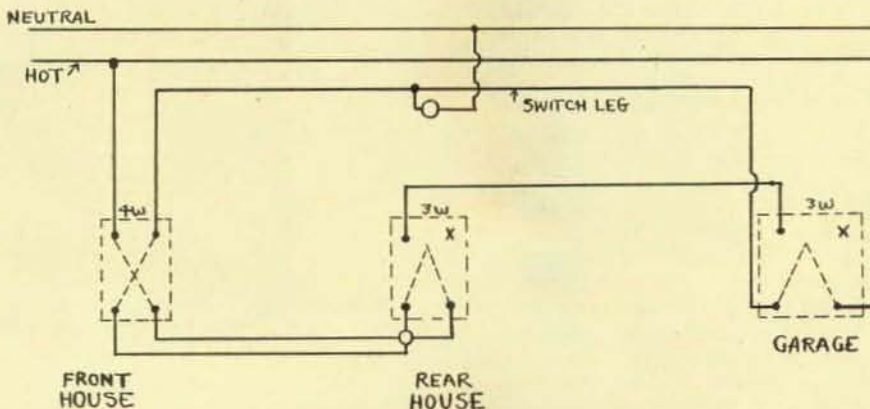
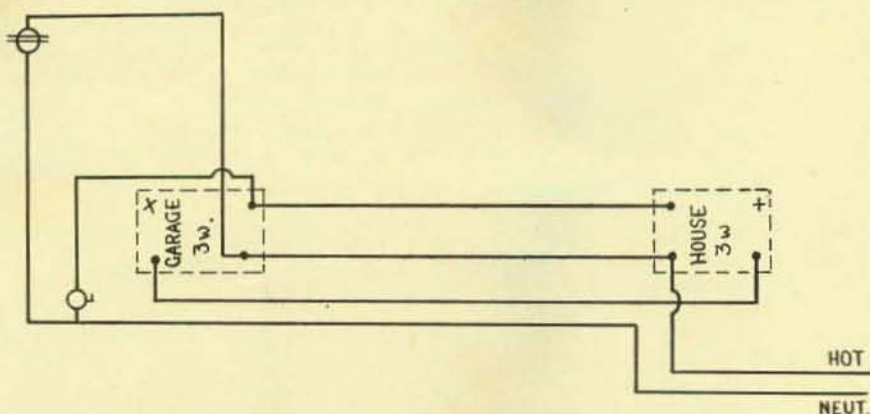
speak of electrical energy in wires setting up magnetic lines of force, or fluxes, and our instructor says that they are not magnetic, but electrical fluxes. He says further that for the purposes of our study, we must regard the fluxes that produce an electro magnet as electrical, and the fluxes that emanate from a magnet as magnetic fluxes. Would you please help us?

LAWRENCE S. LEWIS,
Shalalth, British Columbia.

A. The fluxes, whether they are produced by a piece of substance that has magnetic properties or a piece of wire that carries an electric current, are both magnetic in nature.

The fundamental Circuital Laws are the basis for the electro-magnetic theory. The first law, called Ampere's Law, is: The line integral of the magnetic field strength taken around any closed path is proportional to the total current flowing across any area bounded by that path.

(Continued on page 39)



Above diagrams were sent in by H. E. Smith, L. U. 11, Los Angeles, whose comment appears on preceding page.

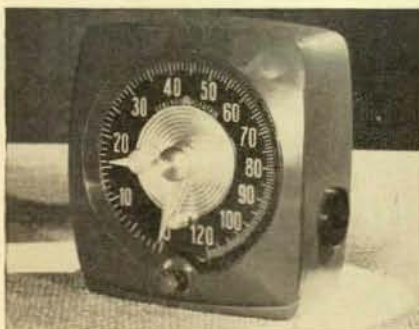
New Electrical Products

Interval Timer Has Useful Applications

A new automatic interval timer, Type T-48, available in four models to fit a wide variety of applications for hobby, home and laboratory, has been announced by General Electric.

Powered by a synchronous, self-starting, permanently lubricated motor, the new timer operates on a 120-volt, 60-cycle a-c circuit, with a maximum load of 1,200 watts. Enclosed in an acid-resistant, gray plastic case, it weighs just two pounds.

A triple action control knob permits manual or automatic operation. A control pointer for setting the desired time period and a timing pointer which measures off the cycle are made of anodized aluminum for durability. The dial is protected by a shatterproof plastic window.



General Electric's new automatic interval timer, Type T-48, which is available in four models to fit a wide variety of applications for hobby, home, and laboratory.

At the end of any cycle, the timer resets automatically.

Type T-48 timers to measure the following time intervals are available:

0 to 120 seconds: this model is suitable for use in a wide range of photographic and other processes which require a short time cycle.

0 to 15 minutes: this model can be used for controlling sunlamps, heat lamps, heat pads and electric mixers in the home and diathermy equipment and centrifuges in hospitals.

0 to two hours: this model can be used by pottery makers, chemists and hobbyists for timing ovens and heating devices and by housewives.

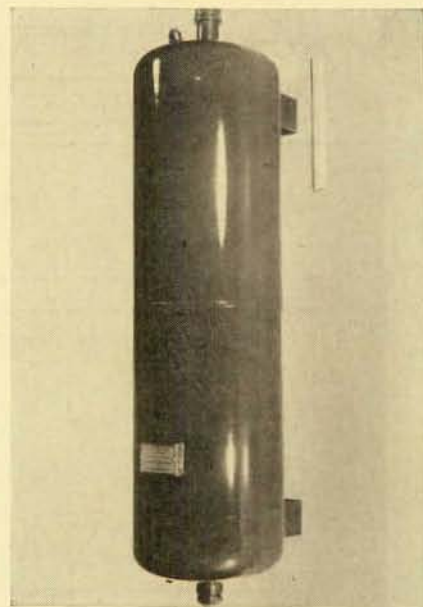
0 to 12 hours: this model can be used for timing long roasting and baking processes, battery-charging equipment and other apparatus requiring a long time cycle.

New Transformer Oil Conditioner Announced

A thermosiphon oil conditioner with no moving parts that absorbs moisture, acid and sludge from transformer oil continuously while the transformer is in operation is announced by Westinghouse Electric Corporation. Units mounted on old or new transformers maintain properties of transformer oil or Inerteen essentially the same as those of new transformer liquid dielectrics for as long as the absorbent material remains effective. When after several years, the yearly inspection tests show oil deterioration, replacing the conditioner is all that is necessary. The conditioner is manufactured for Westinghouse by the Honan-Crane Corporation of Lebanon, Ind.

Trial installations over a four-year period have shown that the conditioner holds neutralization number, power factor, dielectric strength and interfacial tension to proper values for good operating practice with no other reconditioning necessary. Oil should test satisfactorily when the conditioner is installed.

The conditioning agent is held within an all-welded steel tank, dome shaped at both ends, about four feet long and 12 inches in diameter weighing complete 167 pounds without oil. The conditioning agent is in 1/4- to



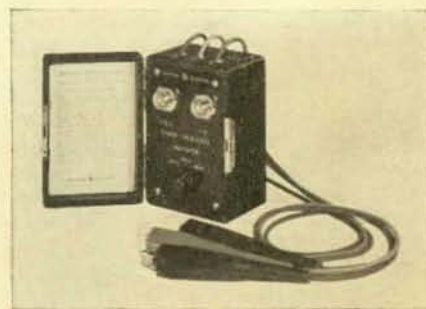
The new Westinghouse thermosiphon transformer oil conditioner becomes part of the transformer to keep the oil continuously in good condition.

1/2-inch granules providing abundant surface of contact and assuring ready passage of the oil.

From one to four thermosiphon oil conditioners are required depending on the number of gallons of oil in the transformer and its design. On old transformers, the conditioners are mounted with a pipe support to the ground. Oil connections are made to the top filter-press connection and to either the bottom filter-press connection or to the main drain.

Phase-Sequence Indicator Has Many Applications

A new phase-sequence indicator designed for a wide range of applications in the manufacturing, industrial and central station fields has been announced by General Electric.



Phase-sequence indicator recently put on market by General Electric.

Entirely static, with no moving parts, bearings or pivots, the new indicator is applicable to either 120-, 240-, or 480-volt circuits at 25, 50 and 60 cycles. It is housed in a leatherette-covered wooden case, with a cover to protect the two Type NE-51 standard neon lamps. Three 30-inch leads, which are an integral part of the instrument, have insulated clips.

The indicator can be used:

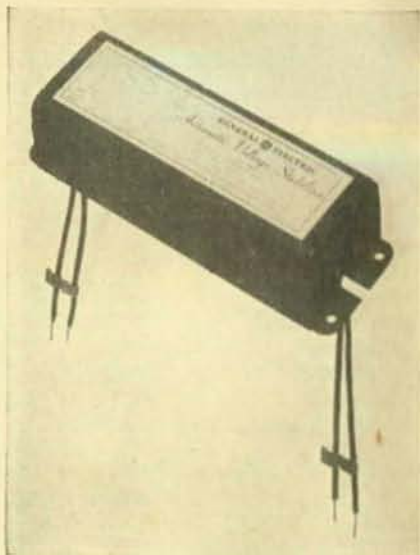
1. To predict the directional rotation of polyphase meters for machine drives, elevators, air-conditioning equipment and similar equipment.
2. To determine the proper connections for paralleling generators, transformer banks and power buses.
3. To determine proper connections for watt-hour meters, reactive-component meters, power-factor meters, kva meters, reverse-power relays and phase-sequence relays.
4. To check vacuum-tube, thyatron, rectifier and inverter installations.
5. To study vector relations of polyphase circuits.

New Voltage Stabilizer Units Added to GE Line

Three new voltage stabilizer units have been added to General Electric's standard automatic voltage stabilizer line. The new units are 115-volt, 60-cycle designs in 15, 25 and 50 va ratings.

They provide a steady output of 115 volts (± 1 per cent for fixed, unity power factor loads) with input voltages ranging from 95 to 130 volts.

Low case height and small size make them particularly suitable for shallow depth installations.



New automatic voltage stabilizer which comes in 15, 25 and 50 va ratings.

Other features include totally insulated construction (which is necessary where isolation is required between primary and secondary circuits) and universal type leads. The latter feature makes these units adaptable to a variety of wiring and mounting arrangements.

Maintenance requirements are negligible since there are no moving parts in the stabilizer and operation is automatic.

New Insulated Wire Has High Resistance to Water

A new electrical wire with rubber insulation that improves when soaked in water has been developed by United States Rubber Co. for wiring homes, factories, offices and other buildings.

The new wire is designed for use underground and in wet locations where high moisture resistance gives it longer life and increased safety. It is particularly suitable for underground lead-ins and wiring damp basements. It is also recommended for police and fire alarm cables.

Secret of the wire's durability is a

coating of high purity natural rubber latex applied by the dip process.

Tests conducted by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., where the wire was immersed in water at a temperature of 122 degrees Fahrenheit for 24 weeks, showed an insulation resistance curve that rose from 500 megohms to 2,400 megohms per 1,000 feet of wire. A normal insulation resistance curve shows a sharp drop after two to four weeks immersion.

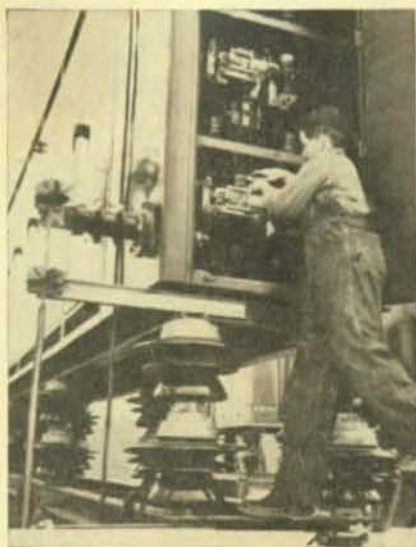
In addition to greater moisture resistance, the insulation of the wire has improved tensile strength and elongation. It is being marketed under the trade name "Laytex RUW."

Series Capacitor On Line Solves Problem

Installation of a 10,000-kva series capacitor by the Duquesne Light Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., on a 66-kv transmission line serving four, 10,000-kva electric arc furnaces and a heavy steel-mill load has improved regulation and reduced voltage flicker to negligible values. Built by Westinghouse, this is the largest series capacitor ever installed. The capacitor has a continuous rating of 500 amperes which is the equivalent rating of the line.

The capacitor was installed to correct occasional unsatisfactory motor starting and running because of low voltage and voltage unbalance experienced by the steel mill during heavy furnace-load periods. There have been no difficulties since the capacitor has been in service.

A synchronous condenser to have given the same voltage and flicker

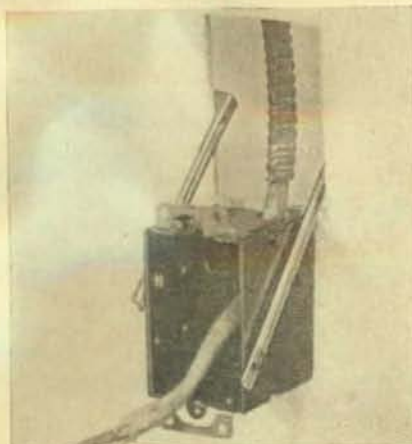


Controls for the series capacitor consist of an air gap connected across each group of units to by-pass surges. Across each gap is a switch operated by a bellows mechanism to prevent prolonged arcing at the gap.

improvement would have had a kva rating greater than that of the capacitor. In addition, the installed cost, losses and operating and maintenance costs for the synchronous condenser would have been considerably higher. A synchronous condenser would have required valuable customer space, while the capacitor was installed on the transmission line at a point where space was easy to obtain.

New Bracket Makes for Easy Box Installation

The "Kelton L-Bracket," made by the Kelton Manufacturing Company, of Bloomfield, N. J., permits easy installation of outlet boxes. As shown



Box hangs on brackets allowing both hands free for easy, fast roughing.

in the accompanying picture, the box may be suspended by the brackets' exterior to the wall, while the BX cable is connected to the box.

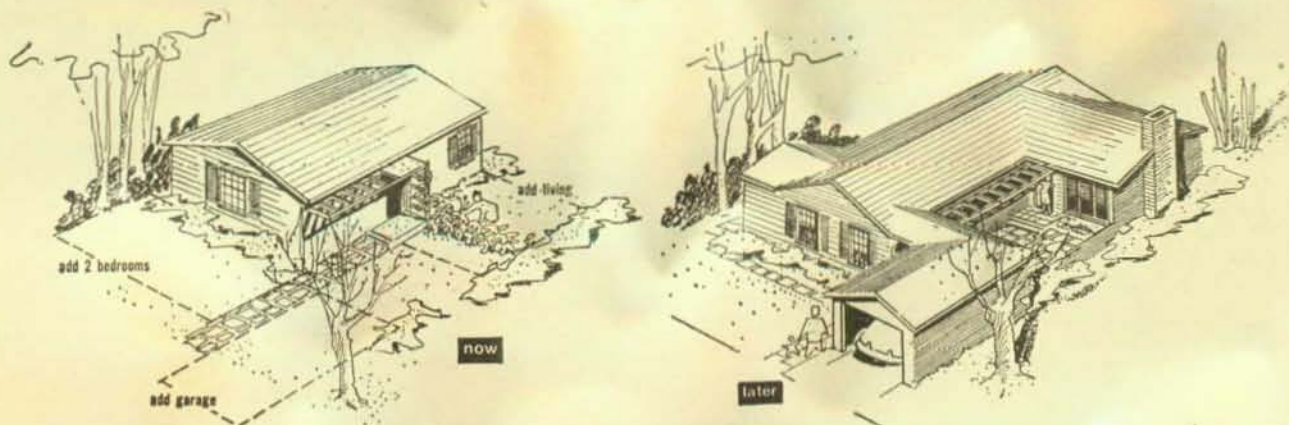
President of the Kelton Manufacturing Company is William F. Kelly, Jr., patent attorney and member of the I. B. E. W. In a letter to the JOURNAL, Mr. Kelly describes his bracket and concludes: "Although I am now engaged in the active practice of my profession as a patent attorney, which my early days working with my inimitable Brothers of Local No. 26 made possible, I am nevertheless, still interested in the electrical business as evidenced by the manufacture of box supports and the like."

To Build Largest KVA Output Transformers

Three of the world's highest rated kva transformers ever made will be built by General Electric for the Detroit Edison Company.

The transformers, each of which are rated three-phase, 145,000 kva, are designed to raise voltage from 15,000 to 135,000 volts.

"House That Grows" Can Beat Present Costs



"Before" and "after" views of one of the six expansible houses described in booklet published by the Housing and Home Finance Agency. The house at left, with gable end toward street, is suitable for expansion on a narrow lot. As shown in its expanded version (right), the house is entered through side patio.

SUGGESTIONS on the planning of a new home to meet present and future needs, developed particularly for veterans and families with moderate incomes who are confronted with the problem of obtaining adequate low-cost housing in the current high-cost market, are presented in "Planning the Expansible House," a 32-page illustrated booklet published by the Housing and Home Finance Agency and now available for distribution.

Meets Family Needs

"The expansible house represents one approach, through the medium of planning and design, to obtain acceptable housing at lower prices, even at present building costs," Administrator Raymond M. Foley of the Housing and Home Finance Agency said. "I have repeatedly stressed the fact that we can and must find practical means of reaching this objective now in addition to longer-range measures to provide good housing at lower construction cost.

"The expansible house, we hope, will offer one answer to the housing problem of families of moderate income who are at present unable to provide the full accommodations they would like or will later need. This method of construction can provide the small house which will meet necessary present needs of the family that is unable to make the investment necessary to acquire the larger accommodations which may be necessary or desirable at some future time."

Six schemes for "houses that grow," each a complete unit at all stages and providing all the facilities for the small family, are given in this booklet. Each of the basic units contains a living room, bedroom, dining space, kitchen, adequate closets and storage space, together with heating equipment, hot water and laundry facilities, and each is planned for the addition of

bedrooms and other rooms at minimum costs as the needs of the family increase.

The sketched plans are intended only for guidance and possible adaptation to individual family needs, the site and local building and other requirements. Architectural assistance would be needed to perfect specifications for construction.

In explaining the significance of the expansible home, Mr. Foley stated that the "Planning the Expansible House" booklet was prepared in response to widespread interest among veterans and other families in houses providing all essential living facilities for the small family, yet designed for expansion as increased living space is needed.

"The important thing about an expansible house," Mr. Foley said, "is that it be originally designed so that it can be enlarged with a minimum of structural change and expense and yet produce a completed house that is properly designed for family living requirements. The houses shown in this booklet were each planned as a complete house. The complete house was then separated into its logical parts and reduced to a basic unit. This unit would provide for the present needs of the family and would be built as the original structure. Subsequently, when the family's requirements for living space increased, or additional space became desirable, the other parts provided in the plans for the complete house, could be constructed.

"With careful planning, the cost of later additions might be more than offset by savings in maintenance, interest, taxes and insurance during the period between building the basic unit and later additions."

Mr. Foley said that the Housing and Home Finance Agency developed the plans so that they can be adapted to the requirements of government as-

sistance on home mortgages available through guaranteed loans of the Veterans Administration or through constituent units of the Housing and Home Finance Agency such as the Federal Housing Administration and the member institutions of the Federal Home Loan Bank System.

Such houses are eligible for FHA-insured mortgage loans under Title II or Title VI by private lending institutions, including savings and loan associations, commercial banks, trust companies and insurance companies. Under Title VI, loans are insured up to 90 per cent of necessary current replacement cost, at interest rates of 4 per cent plus $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent mortgage insurance premium, and with up to 25 years for amortization.

Ways of Financing

They may also be financed with Class 3 loans under Title I of the Federal Housing Administration. Regulations covering Class 3 loans were revised late in August to assist the building industry in the production of acceptable housing for families with moderate incomes. The \$3,000 mortgage insurance limit for new construction, exclusive of the cost of the site, makes it possible for these families to finance the basic unit of a low-priced expansible house.

Under the GI Bill of Rights, an expansible house is eligible for a loan with a Veterans Administration guarantee up to 50 per cent (not in excess of \$4,000) at a maximum interest rate of 4 per cent.

An expansible house is also eligible for a loan under the joint FHA-VA provisions of Section 505A of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

Copies of "Planning the Expansible House" are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. The sale price is 20 cents per copy.

Go on Relief?

The political candidate, being interviewed, was asked, "What will you do if you're elected?"

The politician's mind had been wandering a bit, and the question was a startling one. "Good gracious," he exclaimed, "what will I do if I'm not?"

As It Must to All

An adult, the Apprentice said, is a person who has stopped growing at both ends and is now growing only in the middle.

Weighty Question

A fat lady was trying to board a street car, but couldn't quite make it. Watching her, a man on the car burst into laughter.

"If you were half a man you'd help me on," exclaimed the woman, angrily.

"And if you, madam," retorted the man, "were half a woman, you wouldn't need any help."

Good Question

"Fancy, dear," said Mrs. Jones to her husband, "it says here that in China a man doesn't know his wife until after the wedding ceremony."

"And why," asked the husband moodily, "is China especially mentioned?"

Habit

The Bank of England has long required its employees to sign a register upon their arrival in the morning, and if they are late they must likewise record the reason thereof. London weather being what it is, the first tardy gentleman generally sets down "fog" opposite his name, and those who follow write "ditto."

But fate dealt a new hand one morning, and the first latecomer wrote in the book, "Wife had twins." Under the twice-blessed gentleman's name mechanically followed 20 others, each followed by the one word, "ditto!"

Take Her Away

The head of the house approached the young man.

"Look here," he said, "you've been calling here to see my daughter for a long time now. May I ask what are your intentions?"

"Well," said the suitor, "I had hoped to become an addition to your family."

"Let me tell you," was the reply, "there's nothing doing in addition. You'll have to subtract."

Mother Understood

"George," said Mrs. Lovely to her husband, "I have received a letter from mother saying she is not accepting our invitation to visit us, and saying we do not appear to want her. What does she mean by that? I asked you to write and tell her to come at her own convenience. You wrote, didn't you?"

"Yes," said George, "but—er—I couldn't spell the word 'convenience,' so I made it 'risk'."

Possibly

"The ivory carvings you sold me last week turned out to be imitation."

"I can't understand it—unless the elephant had a false tooth."



One Way Up

Publisher James Gordon Bennett was intolerant of fighting, a practice all too frequently followed in the old rough-and-ready days of journalism.

Thus, one of the printers who showed up at work one morning with a well-blackened eye knew that he must conceal it or be fired. In a moment of inspiration, he smeared his entire face with ink.

Bennett noticed him immediately. "What are we paying that man?" he asked the foreman.

Told the amount, the old publisher ordered, "Double it! It's obvious that he's doing more work than anyone else in the plant!"

Under False Pretenses

"Jack," asked one of the visiting sportsmen of an Arkansas hunter, "do you think that mail-order outfit of yours helps you to get more bears?"

"You're dern tootin', it does!" rejoined the veteran hunter.

"How so?" he was asked. "Well," said Jack, "when them bears see me dressed up like a dude from Memphis they decide right away that I couldn't hit the side of a barn at 10 paces, and that, anyhow, I'm pretty sure to be too drunk to do any shootin' a 'tall. So they just don't pay no attention to me. I'm able to shoot 'em at point-blank range!"



"Brody, do you have to sign everything you do?"

Mystery Man

A robbery had been committed and a detective had been sent to investigate.

"Have you seen any mysterious strangers about here lately?" asked the detective of a villager.

"Yes, sir," replied the old man. "There was a man 'ere with the circus last week, and 'e took a pair of rabbits out o' my whiskers!"

Self-Denial

A Scottish church held a self-denial week. At the end of the week, one of the members handed over a donation of 5s. 3d., all in three-penny-pieces.

"Tell me, Jock," said the parson, "how is it your contribution is in three-penny-bits?"

"Well, ye see, sir, it's my custom to have three whiskies and sodas every day, but as we were holding a self-denial week, I felt I must give up something."

Then, nodding towards the small coins: "These are the sodas, sir."

Half Size

"You are accused of hitting your companion over the head with a bottle. Have you anything to say in your defense?"

"Yes, it was only a half-pint."

Evasive

"When your papa was courting me he always kissed me on the brow."

"Harold usually kisses me on the steps," replied Evelyn, absentmindedly.

Speaking of "Bulls"

The absent-minded professor who went to mow the lawn with a carpet sweeper wasn't half as embarrassed when he discovered his mistake as was the school teacher who smiled and spoke very friendly to a gentleman and then discovered she didn't know him. By way of explanation, she exclaimed:

"Oh, pardon me; I thought you were the father of one of my children."

Ground From Mud

At lunch counter: "Take this coffee away, sister. It tastes like mud."

Waitress: "Well, it was ground only this morning."

The 'Madding Crowd'

"Stand up!" shouted the evangelist, "if you want to go to heaven."

Everyone got up but one old man.

"Don't you want to go to heaven, brother?" shouted the preacher.

"Sure," said the old man, "but I ain't going with no excursion!"

Nobody Home

A young man dashed into the electrician's shop, his face flushed with anger. "Didn't I ask you yesterday morning to send a man to mend our doorbell?" he roared, "and didn't you promise to send him round at once?"

"But we did, sir," broke in the manager. "I'm quite sure of it! Hi, Bill!" he called to one of his workmen at the back of the office. "Didn't you go round to Park Lodge yesterday to do that job?"

"Yes sir," replied Bill. "I went round all right, and I rang the bell for over ten minutes, but I couldn't get no answer, so I guessed they must be out."

Behind Scenes at Hoover Dam



Cable racking room in central section of the power plant at Hoover Dam. Nearly \$3,000,000 is allocated to this project this year for two additional generating units, miscellaneous improvements to powerhouse and dam and reservoir area, and Boulder City improvements.

(Continued from page 5)

Montana—Lower Marias Unit (Missouri River Basin), \$775,000: Preliminary construction on Tiber Dam. Completion by 1954.

North Dakota—Montana—Missouri-Souris Unit (Missouri River Basin), \$987,500: Continue land classification surveys and other preconstruction work on North Dakota Division; begin work on main diversion dam on Missouri River below Fort Peck.

South Dakota—Moreau River Unit (Missouri River Basin), \$910,000: Construction of Government camp and access road; start work on Bixby Dam.

Montana—Moorhead Unit (Missouri River Basin), \$770,000: Construction of camp and access road and start of work on Moorhead Dam in 1949.

Transmission Lines (Missouri River Basin), \$1,482,000: Major items in the transmission line program cover continuation of Williston-Garrison line and start of construction on lines to serve Heart River pumping plants in North Dakota.

Montana—Yellowstone Pumping Units (Missouri River Basin), \$565,000: Start construction on Savage and Cartwright Units. Completion of both scheduled by 1950.

Wyoming—Riverton Project, \$3,031,000: Continue work on canals and laterals.

Wyoming—Shoshone Project, \$1,639,000: Continue work on irrigation and power facilities on Heart Mountain Division; completion of laterals in Ralston area; substantial completion of Heart Mountain power plant and switchyard and Heart Mountain-Garland transmission line.

Montana—Fort Peck Project, \$2,944,000: Continue construction of major transmission system from Fort Peck to Williston, S. Dak., and from Glendine to Miles City and related substations; continue work on tap lines and substations to serve rural cooperatives and irrigation pumping units; start work on tap lines and substations to serve additional rural cooperatives and pumping units.

Region 7

(Lower Missouri River Basin)

Colorado—Colorado-Big Thompson Project, \$20,000,000: Continue construction on Granby Dam, pumping plant and canal; Horsetooth Reservoir and feeder canal; Estes Park Aqueduct and power system; Olympus Dam; Colorado River improvement; continuation various surveys.

Wyoming—Kendrick Project, \$1,150,000: Start clearing of Seminoe Reservoir; begin lining of main canal; Medicine Bow-Hanna and the Casper-Kortes-Seminoe transmission lines will be completed; start construction Casper, Medicine Bow and Cheyenne substations.

Wyoming-Nebraska—North Platte Project, \$350,000: Rehabilitation and betterment construction being programmed depends upon attitude of districts to repayment plans. Studies for improvement of project will be continued.

Wyoming—Kortes Dam and power plant (Missouri River Basin), \$4,235,000: Construction of dam and power plant will be continued; construction of permanent improvements including housing, roads and utilities will be completed. 36,000 kw power capacity is anticipated for spring of 1950.

Missouri River Basin transmission lines, \$2,500,000: Complete construction of Gering-Sidney line (Nebraska), Sterling-Sidney line (Colorado-Nebraska), Gering-Alliance line (Nebraska), Cheyenne-Sterling line (Wyoming-Colorado), Glendo-Lusk line (Wyoming); begin construction Fort Randall-O'Neill line (South Dakota-Nebraska), Sidney substation (Nebraska), Gering substation additions (Nebraska), Alliance substation (Nebraska), Pine Bluff substation (Wyoming), Casper substation (Wyoming), Lusk substation (Wyoming), Sterling substation (Colorado), Sterling-Ogallala section of Sterling-North Platte line (Colorado-Nebraska).

Wyoming—Glendo Reservoir (Missouri River Basin), \$850,000: Subject to agreement between Wyoming and Nebraska required by Congressional appropriation language, start construction of project housing; begin construction of Glendo Dam. Completion is expected by 1952.

Colorado—Narrows Unit (Missouri River Basin), \$1,650,000: Start construction on Narrows Dam and railroad relocation; complete housing.

Nebraska—Frenchman-Cambridge Unit (Missouri River Basin), \$7,500,000: Continue construction of Enders Dam and Reservoir, Medicine Creek Dam and Reservoir; complete construction of Cambridge Diversion Dam, first section of Cambridge Canal, Oxford Siphon; start construction of second section of Cambridge Canal and Culbertson Dam; complete housing at Trenton, Nebr.

Nebraska—Bostwick Unit (Missouri River Basin), \$2,670,000: Assuming that the repayment contracts will be signed, construction on Superior-Courtland Diversion Dam, the Republic Diversion Dam and the Superior and Courtland Canals will begin.

Kansas—Cedar Bluff Unit (Missouri River Basin), \$2,350,000: Construction of Cedar Bluff Dam will be started; housing will be completed.

Kansas-Colorado—St. Frances Unit (Missouri River Basin), \$2,000,000: Complete construction of Government camp at St. Frances, Kans.; start construction of Bonny Dam.

Scientific SPARKS

At least as much margarine is now produced in America as butter.

India has three large international airports; they are located at Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi.

Netherlands oil wells in southern Sumatra, destroyed during the war, are in production again but are producing only 14 per cent of the prewar level of crude oil.

An ocean vessel loaded in Boston will sink deeper in the water when it is in the Gulf Stream because the warmer water there is less dense than the colder water in New England harbors.

Sharks are stimulated to rush in and bite when there is rapid, jerky movement in the water; in recent observations it was found that men swimming slowly with even strokes were not attacked.

The muskrat, king of American fur bearers, is found only on the North American continent.

The Mexican free-tailed bat derives its name from the fact that its tail is distinct from the tail membrane.

Low-acid vegetables, such as asparagus and green peas, should be canned in a steam pressure canner to guard against highly fatal botulinus food poisoning.

The world's largest known meteorite crater near Winslow, Ariz., about 4,000 feet across and 570 feet deep, was caused by a falling mass estimated to weigh from 1,000,000 to 12,000,000 tons.

Sassafras, long regarded as a cure-all in Europe, was unknown there when Columbus discovered America; it was first brought from America, some claim, by Ponce de Leon who found it instead of a Fountain of Youth.

By the year 2,000, one out of every eight persons in the United States will be 65 years of age or over.

A product made of 90 per cent scrap leather and 10 per cent plastic binder resembles leather and has good strength; it is used in shoe linings.

Fuel-oil usage in Britain is expected to increase by from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 barrels annually under the present coal-to-oil conversion program of the government.

The elimination of flies on farms with DDT depends upon the thoroughness of treatment; for best results the insides

and outsides of all buildings should be sprayed as well as all cattle, horses and breeding places.

Coyotes, or prairie wolves, are said to be more plentiful in western states today than before the lands were settled because their principal food is more plentiful; this is the mice and other rodents common on farms.

Paraguay, with a total population of 1,000,000 has over 800,000 females.

In America, during the war, some 600,000 men over 65 years of age postponed or came out of retirement to assist in the war effort.

Earthworms feed upon the organic matter in the soil, adding fertility to it and improving its physical condition by its underground borings; they are eyeless, legless, faceless, earless and voiceless.

The average person's heart beats a little more than 100,000 times a day.

Nitric acid is produced by a new process by oxidation of ammonia in which low-cost oxygen is used instead of air.

Newfoundland is known for its blueberries as well as its fish; nearly 2,800,000 pounds were picked during 1946, over 2,000,000 of which were sent to the United States.

When emulsion paint is to be applied on interior walls over old wallpaper, a small deeply tinted area of the paper should be tested with the emulsion to see if the colors will "bleed through."

Some 19,500 persons were killed in America during 1947 in farm accidents.

Birds have a body temperature of from 104 to 108 degrees Fahrenheit, which helps them maintain their high activity.

Natural resin, found in coal in Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and other states, is a fossil which was formed at the same time as the coal.

Birds have been called glorified reptiles; they branched off from the same sub-group of reptiles to which the crocodiles and dinosaurs belong.

Australian football and Irish football are somewhat alike, but the Australian game is played with an oval ball on an oval field and the Irish game with a round ball on a square field.

Ocean ice is classed as field ice, growlers and icebergs; the first is pack ice

of shallow draft, the second are low-lying pieces of glacier ice not as large as bergs, and icebergs are large floating masses four-fifths under the water.

Persons can obtain calcium from milk, kale, collards, yellow cheese, mustard greens and turnip greens.

One advantage of rice is that it keeps in storage for longer periods and in better condition than many other starchy products.

More vivid color printing is promised by the use of zirconium; this little-known metal is the main ingredient of zircon, a semi-precious gem.

There is about one woman automobile driver in America for every three men drivers, but the mileage driven by the average man is about twice that of the average woman.

Mice are important for medical laboratory studies because they have in their bodies very much the same sort of organization that man has in his and, at the end of one year, a mouse is relatively as old as a person of 40.

Common salt applied to the soil increases the yield of beets.

Insects are subject to diseases caused by bacteria, viruses, fungi and worms.

The use of atabrine in treatment of malaria sometimes gives a brilliant yellow-green fluorescence to nails, hair and skin, which can be detected under ultraviolet light.

Growing the highly scented grasses which contain essential oils for soaps, perfumes and some insect-repellent lotions is being promoted as a new industry for South America.

The adoption of daylight saving time means little in Alaska and other northern countries where summer daylight lasts practically 24 hours a day.

Butcher birds, also called shrikes, catch insects or small mammals and impale them on the thorns of such trees as the Osage orange or honey locust until they need them for food.

The whippoorwill is one of the birds that builds no nest; eggs are laid directly on the ground without advance preparation.

There are about 400,000 oil wells in the United States and they produce 4,800,000 barrels daily; the average production per well is therefore about 12 barrels.

Smallpox is supposed to have originated in India and was brought to Egypt by Arabs about 640 A. D.; the first European epidemic of this disease was in the latter part of the 16th century.

Livestock suffer sometimes from what is known as alkali disease; it is caused by eating plants containing selenium absorbed by the plants from the soil in the regions where the chemical is plentiful.

Eccles, Predicting Major Economic Bust, Holds Labor Blameless for Price Spiral

MUCH publicity has been given the testimony of Marriner S. Eccles, member of the Federal Reserve System, before the Senate and House Banking Committees, in which he said: "It's too late to avoid a depression. A 'bust' is certain. You can only moderate it now."

This is the section of Mr. Eccles' testimony that made front pages of newspapers across the country, and it is the only section that the average newspaper reader is likely to remember. Few papers carried his full testimony, and for that reason many readers were unable to say how the witness documented his case.

Labor should find his testimony interesting if for no other fact than that labor is absolved of contributing to the inflationary spiral. It is a rare occasion when a banker of Mr. Eccles' eminence stands up and says:

Where Benefits Went

"With the excess profits tax, the benefits of high prices went to the government. Without it, the benefits go to the corporations, encouraging them to raise prices.

"The result is the first, second and third round of wage increases. You can't blame labor for getting increased wages to take care of the increased cost of living.

"The inflationary cycle is increased credit, increased prices, increased profits, increased wages. It's not just wages and prices.

"You cannot say we are going to get a bust next week, next month or next year. When deflation does set in, you will have wiped out the middle class of people—their savings, their insurance and pensions.

"You have wiped out about half of it now. You can continue the process until you have wiped out the remainder. It has been done in other countries."

Testimony in Brief

Capsuled, the witness's testimony supporting his statement that a bust was inevitable ran as follows:

An enormous increase during the war of bank-created money, to finance the government's deficits, ran the public debt from around \$40 billions to \$270 billions. But, due to effective and full controls, inflation was kept within bounds, the cost of living rising 25 per cent from 1940 to 1945, while the supply of money increased more than 150 per cent. The removal of controls made inflation inevitable under these conditions. Ending of construction controls, even before the end of the war with Japan, gave inflation a shot in the arm. In Eccles' words, the result has been "fantastic



Eccles: "A bust is certain."

inflation in housing, scandalous profits by builders and promoters who started with little or no capital, and by lumber and other concerns which, with the excess profits tax off, have made profits that certainly would not stand publication."

"We have been talking about inflation ever since the war, but have done practically nothing to deal with it, and a good deal to add to the inflationary pressure."

In Eccles' view, there is only one remedy for the situation. That is for the government to make taxes so heavy it can collect enough revenue to "meet the appropriations made by Congress" and so balance its budget. Taxes, he said, should not only meet expenses but exceed them in order to start paying off the national debt.

Huge Market for Video Next Year

Production of television receivers next year should amount to 1,600,000 units, in the view of Frank M. Folsom, executive vice president of the Radio Corporation of America, who termed his estimate conservative. Speaking in San Francisco at the Western Radio and Appliance Trade dinner, in August, Folsom said this volume would represent a potential retail business of more than \$400,000,000.

Production of television receivers this year would be approximately 850,000 units, he estimated. The number of television stations, now numbering 31, would go to 60 before the year is out.

"Complete coast-to-coast television networks are expected to be in operation by the end of 1952, but even before that time, regional links will

connect San Francisco with its municipal neighbors," he said. "With the West and the East linked by networks, national advertisers, no longer restricted to individual local programs or shows on film, will present even finer talent in programs too costly for individual station showings."

New Zealand Power Has Wide Coverage

Electric power in New Zealand is available to almost 98 per cent of that country's 1,750,000 inhabitants. Total production is estimated at 530,547 kilowatts, with water power providing the source for 443,131 kilowatts.

The New Zealand government, which built and controls nearly all the country's power stations, sells power to municipalities and power boards which are elected by the people. The Waikato River, New Zealand's longest, is a principal source of power in the North Island. In the South Island, a station on the Waitaki River providing 60,000 kilowatts is one of the largest sources.

"Hams" Recruited By United Nations

Fifteen "ham" radio operators, repairmen and technicians were recently recruited by the United Nations to set up a communications network used in supervising the truce in Palestine. The U. N. made its appeal to members of the United Nations Amateur Radio Club, which first broadcast its signal, K2UN, on May 17.

Response to the recruiting appeal came from former ship radio operators and radio store employees who broadcast, telephoned and delivered in person their applications for positions.

Brig. Gen. Frank E. Stoner, chief communications engineer of the U. N., had announced from his headquarters in Rhodes that the Palestine truce required 300 military observers from the United States, France and Belgium, and that more communications men and equipment were needed. Principal job of the recruited "hams" is to report any truce infractions and to relay messages, particularly between Rhodes, Tel Aviv, Haifa, Jerusalem and Lake Success.

Electricity Has Caused Changes in Papermaking

Electricity has transformed papermaking from a handcraft into an efficient, highly mechanized, mass production industry. A modern paper-making machine contains as many as 30 electric motors, all of which are exactly synchronized in speed.

Mrs. Kelley, Widow of First Treasurer, Still Very Alert

L. U. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Recently the writer spent the morning and part of an afternoon with the widow of the first Secretary of the I. B. E. W., Mrs. J. T. Kelley, whose picture accompanies this article. After several visits to Mrs. Kelley's home she was finally persuaded to have her picture taken and go on a tour of the city to identify various places where our union had offices in days gone by.

She spoke of not feeling so well, but as we proceeded to the photographer, climbing about 40 steep steps she said she was getting the hang of it and thought she would make the trip successfully. The photographer had a time with her to make her smile. He asked her to flirt with him—the quick indignant reply was that she never did flirt. However, we managed to get a very good picture.

Now the trip downstairs—the writer said “Slide Kelley, slide,” and she laughed with a twinkle in her eye, and said she wished she was young enough to enjoy that kind of entertainment.

I knew she had not been downtown for several years so we took in the sights of one of our large department stores winding up in a dining room on the sixth floor, having used the escalator, which she enjoyed. After our gabfest and refreshment I learned many things about the arranging and editing of the JOURNAL in the early '90s. Most all of the articles were in longhand and had to be arranged and placed in blocks, with certain other articles of various lengths to make the JOURNAL complete in magazine form. (Those who see the early JOURNALS in the archives will be surprised how well our magazine looked—YES! it was a masterpiece for those years.)

Mr. Kelley was married in 1893 and Mrs. Kelley had the duties of setting up the JOURNAL for several years till the National B. E. W. made it's headquarters in Rochester, N. Y. So much for the JOURNAL.

Now Mrs. Kelley and I headed for the Mississippi River bank and then to see

St. Louis Lady



Recent photograph of Mrs. J. T. Kelley, widow of the first Secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Local Lines

NEWS FROM THE LOCALS

the building where the I. B. E. W. was born, 1309 Biddle Street; then to 405½ Olive Street, the first meeting hall; to 11th and Franklin; to 604 Market Street; to the S. E. corner 11th and Franklin; to 2800 Easton—Sheridan-House; and then to several other meeting places and then to the 4249 Gibson where we own our own building.

It was not until late in the afternoon that Mrs. Kelley was finally seated on the porch of her home at 5088 Minerva. She thanked the writer in behalf of Local No. 1 for her outing in the interest of the I. B. E. W.

We Pause With Respect

Fred Blind, one of the most active members of Local 1, and loved by all who knew him, passed away suddenly one week after our picnic. Fred Blind joined the union in 1919 and was a former Vice President of No. 1. He had been chairman of the relief committee for many years. He was also a member of the executive board.

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN, P. S.,
The Lover of "Light" Work.

Controls to Avert Smash Should Begin at the Top

L. U. 3, NEW YORK, N. Y.—The two major party conventions are over and have taken their place in history but the rabbit punch delivered to the do-nothing (good) members of the Eightieth Congress, by President Harry S. Truman, when he called them back into session, still has them squalling and trying to devise ways and means of side-stepping the issue by laying the blame everywhere except where it belongs.

Even though you do not agree 100 per cent with President Truman, as working people, we must admit that there is little in the program he presented to Congress to bring criticism from those who believe in the maxim of doing the greatest good for the greatest number. To those who believe in special privilege, it is anathema.

Whenever rationing or price control of any kind is mentioned they immediately sound off about black markets and planned shortages. Do you remember who spent the most money for propaganda against the OPA? Who promised that if controls were removed prices would come down and supplies increase? Ask the National Association of Manufacturers and their stooges in Congress.

True, Government controls are distasteful to all of us. If applied at all they should be applied at the top, where the trouble originates, not to the farmer, the retailer and the working man. Check up for yourself to see how corporation profits have pyramided as compared with increases in take-home pay since the end of the war.

While you are about it, check up on your corporations. Learn for yourself how the big ones are gobbling up the smaller ones to the end that the competition, about which our defenders of what THEY call "free enterprise" prate so loudly, is fast becoming only a memory.

The Sherman Anti-Trust Law instead of being used as it was meant to be used, to prevent this smothering of competition, is being openly flaunted by corporations that employ high-priced lawyers to find flaws and loopholes in the letter of the law instead of living up to the spirit of the law, as all God-fearing mortals should do. The result is that the "little fellow" says to himself, if the "big shot" can do it, so can I, and proceeds to chisel on traffic laws or tries to get the bartender to sell him a drink after closing time. All of which, if he is caught, mean a lot of headaches for him.

If the "big shot" is caught, the worst he gets is a fine that is only a small percentage of the profits he has made. There is no disgrace to this; it is good business, for them; but where does it leave you?

If you believe that this sort of thing is right then do as you did two years ago; fall for a lot of propaganda and send back to Congress the men responsible for the Taft-Hartley Law and similar legislation.

If you don't believe in it then see to it that, where still possible, you vote, in the primaries, for the right sort of nominees. Above all, be sure to REGISTER and vote at the November election. If you happen to be in a one-party community (the writer lives in one), at least put in an opposition vote, for politicians hate strong minorities.

If one were to believe all one sees in the newspapers and periodicals with large circulation he would be convinced that the Taft-Hartley Law was the greatest piece of legislation ever passed by Congress. They point particularly to reduced number of strikes, increase in union membership and increases in wages, which all sounds good to those who are willing to let others do their thinking for them.

The T-H law was written as a long-term proposition. This is proven by the fact that practically every section of it must be interpreted by the courts and we do not believe it is necessary to tell you what a long-drawn-out procedure that can be and is unless they want to get out an injunction against a labor union. Not even the sponsors, Taft and Hartley, can give a simple explanation of the application of this law. In fact, last year, shortly after the law went into effect, Mr. Taft made a statement to the effect that he thought the clause against the closed shop was too stringent and should be amended but for reasons best known to

himself he has not mentioned it since or done anything about it.

You that have always worked under the closed shop can never believe that the so-called "UNION SHOP" will ever give the same results. True, anyone going to work in a Union Shop must join the union in 30 days but if, after he has joined and he breaks one of the rules for which he can be expelled from the union and is so expelled, he can still hold his job. What a chance for an employer to gradually choke off the union.

This can't happen overnight but it can over a period of time and that is the way it is intended to be. First they lull your fears and get you off guard and then give you the works. Remember also that industry, which can be taken to mean the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, contributed about 75 per cent of what is written into the T-H Law. Do you think this was done for your benefit? Did they spend millions for propaganda to beat the O. P. A. for your benefit?

What can you do about it? You can follow the lead of your International and local officers instead of the propaganda of those that are deliberately trying to bring back the days before the Wagner, Clayton and Norris-LaGuardia acts when the great mass of workers were treated like cattle and exploited for the benefit of the few.

You can inform yourself of the record of your representative in Congress and if it isn't good, vote against him even though you have been a strict party man and it means that you must split your ticket. Even if his party machine is

powerful and you think he can't lose, vote against him. A strong vote against him may be just the medicine he needs to bring him into line.

Whatever you do, be sure to register and vote and see to it that every eligible member of your family and among your friends does the same. Don't say "I don't like any of the candidates so I guess I won't vote this year." That is the surest way of getting more of what you have now and that is not good.

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

England's Nationalization Program Termed Significant

L. U. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—One hundred years ago two socialists wrote an article. The movement they started has now encircled the globe. Even the countries receiving Marshall Plan aid have gone a long way toward socialism. Nationalization of the large industries and the public utilities is the rule.

The things going on in England are very significant. England is practically bankrupt and yet it is doing more for the common man than the wealthy ever thought of doing when England was rich and powerful. Their Social Security program covers everybody. Medical care is free for everyone. New industries are brought to neighborhoods where they are needed to supply employment, so that people need not leave their homes and so that they shall not be dependent on one industry.

South of the border has long been socialist and now north of the border is also going socialist. The socialist move-

ment is very important in Canada now. Even here in the last stronghold of capitalism, the influence of socialism is quite evident. The Social Security program, the unemployment benefits, the growing cooperative movement are all proof that the work of the "soap boxers" and the literature distributors was not in vain.

And what were the owners doing in this same period? They did their utmost to prevent the growth of socialism. They failed miserably as they did in all their undertakings. Local wars in Africa, two World Wars and many revolutions attest to their failure.

The numerous depressions which we have had, have not taught our masters anything as we are now heading into another one. It seems that we'll be lucky if our "Pension Plan" lives through it.

I would like the slogan on the cover of the September JOURNAL better if it read: Vote for Labor!

I. S. GORDAN, P. S.

Chicago Local Elects Officers for Two Years

L. U. 9, CHICAGO, ILL.—It has been some years since L. U. No. 9 has appeared in the JOURNAL. The new business manager insists that news from Local 9 should be available to traveling Brothers and the old timers who have settled in other parts of the country.

This is my first attempt as a correspondent, and I will sincerely try to appear regularly with bits of news and comment.

We have just completed a sizzling election. There was widespread competition. Approximately 75 per cent of the membership exercised, for the first time in several years, their right to elect their officers from a large field. Feelings and emotions ran high and hot, but within bounds. Now that it is over and the votes all counted, we can once more get down to the business of advancing the cause for which we are organized.

We are happy to congratulate and extend best wishes for success to the new officers for the next two years:

The new officers are: William Parker, president; James McCann, vice president; Harry Slater, recording secretary; Howard Christiansen, financial secretary; Frank Benner, business manager; D. J. Fitzgerald, treasurer.

Executive Board members are: Percy Cook, Elmer Olson, J. J. Clark, Paul Matt, Mike Tyrrell.

Examining Board members are: James Conlon, Tom Christianson, Sr., Tom Nangle, Ray Dooley, J. B. Carver.

The notice of 50-year buttons will be a welcome surprise to five of our members.

At a recent initiation party, 478 service buttons were given to members in the 25, 30, 35, 40 and 45-year bracket.

We wish to add our enthusiastic agreement with the rest of the membership on the JOURNAL's new format, but wish to add a suggestion or two, as no doubt there have been plenty:

1. We would like to see articles completed rather than continued on another page.

2. A double page for the voice of the rank and file on political, educational and economical questions with occasional editorial comment.

3. On international and domestic cur-

New Members of Local Union 18, Los Angeles



The Pasadena unit of Local Union 18, Los Angeles, recently had the pleasure of initiating the above group of city workers who are employed in the Park Department. Front row, left to right: E. Evans, J. G. Lytle, C. R. Jimenez, G. Huntley, F. Phillips, R. Barsumian, J. Ramsey, R. Dickinson, S. J. Sportelli, A. J. Bruce, O. R. Cheatwood, V. C. Johnson, R. E. Foley, A. W. Johnson, L. E. Hollis, M. W. Foster, F. D. Dodson. Center row: M. P. Johnson, Jr., Kiebach, T. A. Doty, C. E. Fillmore, H. G. Leff, N. Tannaci. Back row: H. C. Detrick, F. G. Frisius, B. J. Bayley, F. E. Vance, S. M. Jordan, R. R. Morey, E. B. Malvin, H. M. Ford, R. P. Emerson, D. Iacobellis.

rent events, a more progressive and liberal set of reporters. Not too few of the past articles could very well have carried the byline, Pegler or Kaltenborn, etc.

When more time and experience have been added to this press secretary, the contents will, we hope, be more interesting. So, Brothers, bear with me and I promise to keep trying.

NICK BURKARD, P. S.

Now's the Time to Vote and Urge Others to Do Likewise

L. U. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.—Well fellows, here it is September, and just a few weeks left before general election. Have you registered? I surely hope you have.

Brothers, believe me, all the "cussin," arguing, or beefing in the world will not help us in these dark hours coming up under the laws recently passed in Congress, unless we get out there and work and VOTE—VOTE!

Now for you fellows who have the time, and I am sure all of us can muster up a couple of hours each week, let's all go out, pitch in and work to help the ones who will help us.

I wonder how many of the Brothers throughout the country know that out of approximately 1,500 locals in this country, Local Union No. 28 is the only one that is represented in Congress. Our Representative is, in case you don't already know, Brother Edward Garmatz. Brother Garmatz not only goes out of his way to help his constituents, but he is hard at work to help everybody and is a great fighter in Congress for the labor cause, and in addition to all this he still finds time to be a help in the work of Local Union No. 28.

Brother Carl Scholtz, our business manager (by the way, he should be called our humble slave), as I believe I mentioned in the last writing, planned a swell crab feast and outing for our local on Saturday, August 28th. This happened to be his 13th year as business manager and our 13th crab feast. At the next writing I will give you a detailed report and a list of the dignitaries present.

Brothers of Local Union No. 28 who are bowlers, or would-be bowlers, do not forget to go to the Charles Bowling Alleys on any Thursday night at 7:30 and get in touch with Brother John Franz. Brother Franz is putting forth every effort to make the '48-'49 season the biggest ever, so come on out and have some fun.

Now as I close for this month I want to leave you with this little thought: "No conflict is so severe as his who labors to subdue himself." Get out and vote.

A. S. ANDERSON, P. S.

Freedom to Work Carries Special Obligations

L. U. 58, DETROIT, MICH.—It's going to be a little rough on my readers for a couple of months yet, because it is up to me to keep hammering away and reminding them that this is the year in which November 2 will be a red-letter day for organized workers who believe that they too, have inalienable rights under the Constitution to determine for themselves

Radio Commentator Who Received Award



For his "outstanding public service" Albert N. Dennis, veteran labor news commentator, received a trophy from the Labor News Review Testimonial Committee in Washington, D. C., recently. Shown above at the presentation ceremony are Dr. Ewan Clague, U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics; Mrs. Hazel Kenyon Markel, director of public service for radio station WTOP; Mr. Dennis; and Clem F. Preller, chairman of the Testimonial Committee, president of the Central Labor Union and business manager of L. U. 26, I. B. E. W.

under what conditions they will sell their goods, when, and for how much.

A friend of mine lives in a small community near Detroit. He told me how he made his usual trip to the baker's the other day to buy the usual family baked

goods, only to be met with a sign on the door saying: "This shop closed during the month of August."

It seems that this is the only bakery in the village, and my friend was not a little put out that such a total lack of responsibility to the customers who had come to depend on it, was thus displayed. Said he: "I have to give at least one month's notice of my intentions to take a vacation from my work, and then it is subject to the approval of those whom I serve."

This small incident is only indicative of something we all know: that freedom to work and serve a community carries with it an obligation to not interfere seriously with the routine life of others. Workers who fail to realize this are promptly dismissed.

The conduct of the little baker is a precise description of the attitude of the National Association of Manufacturers—and certain Congressmen. There exists in Detroit a racket in the sale and delivery of new cars which makes Al Capone look like a Bible Class teacher. Taken investigations are made to soothe the outraged customers, and big unnecessary advertisements are put in the dailies and magazines to buy off the "free" press.

In the meantime, the worker returns to his family without either bread or automobile and tells them the manufacturers have walked out on him without any 30 days' notice and they will have to get along the best way they can.

Now, certain Congressmen in your district, aided and abetted by the N. A. M.,

SAFE-HAND-HOLD



**WATCH WHAT YOU GRAB!
LAG SCREWS DO BREAK!**

BE AWARE!

Safety Committee

Series 1-2-48

BE SAFE!

I. B. E. W., Local 77

Brother Ted Munson, L. U. 77, Seattle, Wash., comes through this month with another of his safety cartoons.

Detroit Brothers Who Worked on Big Job at Briggs Stadium



A story in last month's JOURNAL described the new floodlight installation at Briggs Stadium, home of the Detroit Tigers. Above are the members of Local Union 58, Detroit, who worked on the big job. Front row, from left: M. Campbell, general superintendent; J. Bridges, field superintendent; Y. Creech, F. Robins, A. Lau, J. Lucey, S. Rosenthal, M. Kennedy, K. Randall, T. Radloff, H. Hansen, P. Baughan, H. Piatkiewicz, W. Colson, E. Schraufnagl; second row: S. Lindahl, foreman; J. Eastcott, foreman; J. Stalk, J. Overstreet, J. Barnes, V. Bridges, L. Selegyi, A. Faber, W. Hogan, F. Hamilton, B. Levy, J. Gardner; third row: R. Tulloch, foreman; F. Hoesse, E. Dailey, W. Callahan, D. Marguardt, J. Adams, W. Pirkle, J. Ozias, W. Roush, L. Lamiman, V. Baird, J. Waggener; fourth row: M. Randall, foreman; L. Meyers, J. McCoy, G. Gordon, S. Haylock, Jr., H. Brubaker, S. Haylock, Sr., R. Gent, R. Little, W. Garrison, F. Engel; fifth row: R. Harman, foreman, J. Willard, D. Richardson, clerk; A. Churchill, W. Pound, T. Nicoll; sixth row: E. Phipps, foreman; E. Holden, L. Hauser, W. Warwick, H. Feasel, C. Donegan, C. Hawkins, J. Holyfield, R. K. Harman, T. Garrison, J. Kellenberger; seventh row: F. Fontes, foreman; L. Beuhler, H. Rutherford, steward; D. Gillam; eighth row: M. Clive, foreman; R. Meldrim, J. Bailey, G. Krause; ninth row: J. Bettencourt, P. King, H. Dice, B. Hinchman, J. Brunet, W. McCullough, E. Weber, J. Willison, C. Leach, F. Holmes, W. Hyland, D. Kochajda. Stadium lights were snapped on June 15.

have designed for us a certain bill of rights called the Taft-Hartley Act, under which the enforcement of certain restrictions are mandatory on the part of the courts. There is no need here to go into the details. If we don't know by this time what they are, then we may as well stay home on November 2.

The N. A. M. is depending upon us to return these Congressmen to office either by voting them in or by staying away from the polls. After November 2, they will tell us they have another mandate from the people to add some amendments to the Act which will really mean something; and none of which will correct any such silly little abuses as you may think of.

The *Detroit Labor News* will do a good job of informing and advising you. It has never yet been demonstrated that organized labor can deliver a balance of power in national elections; and it is a matter of opinion whether or not we would be always competent to assume such an enormous responsibility. But this time the issue is clearly one of survival of effective labor unions as proposed under the Wagner Act to give the worker some control of his own destiny.

Sure: You know it; I know it; but does your unorganized friend or neighbor know it? Why not let him read your JOURNAL regularly?

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.

Syracuse Correspondent Has A Story With Point to It

L. U. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Perhaps you and the boys would like a story instead of my usual gripe and groan. Fact is I get pretty tired of weeping on your shoulder every month.

Many, many years ago when our grandpoppies were boys, there lived a family we'll call the Cakes for short.

The old man was called Pan because he was not dark, tall or handsome.

The son was named Johnny, his sister was Ginger and Ma was nicknamed Angel.

She was all of that too, what with scrubbing, cooking, mending, and fussing over how she was going to make ends meet with the little money Pan brought home. Don't misunderstand Pan. He was a hard worker, conscientious and a craftsman.

Times had changed since he first went to work for old Grubber. At that time Grubber, Pan, another man and an apprentice boy all worked in the shop together. Grubber paid well and everybody was happy. But as time marched on Grubber was running up against pretty stiff competition. His competitors were putting in new-fangled machinery that could turn out more products faster.

Grubber put in machinery too, but competition kept getting worse and worse. After much thought and battle with his conscience, he decided that since ma-

chinery was easier for the men to run than the old hand work, he would cut their wages rather than his profit. This didn't help much either and he learned why.

It seems some of his competitors had formed an agreement among themselves to set prices upon their products and no one of them was to undersell that price. A few chiseled through and cut prices in order to make more sales and thus a quicker turnover of their profit.

To do away with this chiseling these industrialists as they were called, decided that each company would put up so many shares of their stock into a pool, thus each would own shares in the other's company. This was called a monopoly. They not only set the prices upon their products, but upon the wages they would pay their workers.

Workers banded together to combat this many times during these periods of time, but when they made attempts to force their demands they were locked out until forced by starvation to accept whatever wages they could get. The more aggressive ones were blacklisted and could not get jobs anywhere. There were disorganized units of labor every place. Having been working men since their boyhood apprenticeship, they were not educated for organized leadership. Thus you get the idea why Angel fretted and fumed.

Pan, harrassed by his wife's fretting, besides being unable to buy his favorite

chawin' tobacco, finally decided to join up in the union he had heard whispered about.

He had never joined a union before, feeling somewhat loyal to Grubber, although he couldn't think for the life of him why, except for old times sake. Besides Grubber was making a good profit again, could afford a new surrey and could take his folks to church in style instead of all crowded into the old buckboard as they had used to go.

Pan and his family had to walk.

Pan not only joined that union, but knew through past events the absolute need for the unity of all workers if there would be success. He went quietly about among all the men of his craft whom he felt, through kinship in adversity he could trust. He explained to them that only through united effort could they succeed.

They struck, fought, starved and some died.

Through public opinion, they were finally conceded a small raise in wages. They might have been more successful, but some of the weak brothers double-crossed them and did not strike."

Anyway, with the raise in wages Angel could face the tradesmen when she needed anything without feeling ashamed.

About this time whale oil was giving way to coal oil for lighting purposes and for starting a quick wood fire, sometimes too quick. It was Johnny's chore to keep the wood box filled with wood and run to the store for oil and do other errands.

Ginger's chore consisted of filling lamps, trimming wicks, and cleaning smoky lamp shades.

Neither one liked to perform the chores. Ginger because it left grime and the smell of oil on her hands that was hard to get off. After all she was of the age for boy friends, and what would they think. Johnny didn't like his chore because it interfered with his important dates with his boy friends.

Angel, thereupon, made a strict rule, that of no work, no eat, and hunger always won out.

As time went on, there came a day when there was rumor that a gas company was building a factory for making a gas that would burn and make light. Eventually this rumor became a reality. A man came around to Pan's house one day and explained it all.

Each customer paid for the amount of gas by the hour according to the size of the burners, which were reckoned as 12, 14, and 18-dollar burners.

Pan and Angel studied their budget pro and con and finally decided that by just putting in a couple of burners, one in the kitchen and one in the front room, they might get by. Of course there was the expense of piping, but Pan figured it would be well worth the money and was supported, of course, by the children.

It didn't work out so well for Pan though, because if he got near enough to the Bunsen burner to read, he was too far from the sofa upon which to put his stockinged feet and vice versa.

When the day came when the gas salesman offered the improvement of a light using gas mantles, that was what everybody had been waiting for. But that proved not so good either because the mantles were continually breaking and it cost a lot to keep replacing them.

The gas salesman came again. This time with a stove that would burn gas.

Angel put her foot down firmly this time and declared she never could get used to such a contraption and any way it was dangerous.

Ginger got married a year or two after that and moved with her husband to the big city.

Pan took a bad cold that winter but he kept at work, not wanting to lose any pay and hoping to fight it off which he didn't. It developed into pneumonia and although he was a strong man, he died.

Johnny was in his last year of school but there had to be a bread winner in the family, and much as Angel was against it and tried to get some work for herself, Johnny quit school and sought a job.

Ginger's husband was a white collar worker in a store, but was unsuccessful in getting Johnny a job.

Johnny finally succeeded in getting a job on a railroad laboring gang. The pay was poor, the work hard, and the hours long, but Johnny was a husky boy like his dad.

Angel was aging fast. She missed Pan very much and worried over Johnny.

One day Johnny met an old chum of his who had gone to the big city and had been successful in getting work at the new power house that was coming out of the experimental stage into an industry by itself.

Electricity was in its infancy. Lighting was about all that it was used for and the rates were high. It cost a consumer around 18 cents per kwh. In those days the street lights were on a moon-light schedule. That is if the moon shone, the lights were turned off.

Johnny, like the others in the plant shoveled coal, fired boilers, operated engines and dynamos, read meters and strung wires. They had no safety belts but used climbers to go up the pole and then wrapped one leg around the pole to hang on while working.

This story will continue next month. Hope you like it.

FRED KING, P. S.

Norfolk Local Prepares to Observe 50th Anniversary

L. U. 80, NORFOLK, VA.—Although construction has been somewhat slow in Tidewater for several months, we have several nice projects well overdue which all hands are anxious to get at.

Brothers O. C. Freeman, business manager; O. C. Schumate, vice president; H. A. Tarrell, recording secretary; and E. M. Moore, financial secretary, were reelected by greater majorities than their previous ones, which is proof of their ability and popularity. Also elected were Brothers C. R. Bass, president, and J. G. Potts, treasurer. Local 80 is particularly proud of this combination for we know it is a workable team.

Preparations are already under way for our 50th Anniversary celebration in 1949, and we hope all out-of-town members of Local 80 and visiting Brothers of other locals will be on hand, for it will be a fitting occasion.

In passing, let us dwell on the coming elections in November. A four-horse race, so to speak. Take your pick—here are their post positions:

Dewey: Big favorite—also favorite of *Big Money*. Record—Won 0, Lost 1. Wallace: Dark horse, 100 to 1. He will run in the "Red."

Thurmond: A handicap—can only detract from Labor's needed strength for the even-money bet.

Truman: Even money.

That is what we want to do, "keep even," if we can. We have all, no doubt, heard that old axiom, "Self-preservation is the first law of human nature." Sifted down, this means we should vote for our very existence and not be led into some false ideology or "ism" strewn by paid columnists and commentators. In cold facts, we are a part of Labor, and the party friendly to Labor is naturally our friend.

We don't care if Wallace thinks old Joe Stalin has been done wrong by, or that Dewey admits he is the best of them



"When Wilbur studies a subject, he always starts at the beginning."

all, or Thurmond thinks we are going to lose our states' sovereign rights. We have no quarrel with any one of them. The paramount question in Labor's mind at this time is "existence." We would like to help all of them, if we could; but our own need naturally comes first.

I do not think the veterans are going to be any too pleased about the way their housing bill was kicked around by the Republican-controlled Special Session of Congress. Nor is the average citizen too well pleased over their not legislating anti-inflation laws after their solemn promise to Truman to check prices if he would abolish controls. Another thing, Brothers, there are going to be plenty of lady voters this time, and don't forget Tom Dewey surely has a cute moustache.

So get out and do your stuff. It's your last chance for four years—you're on your own. Don't be led by fancy promises. "Judge a man by his past performance." Just ask Taft and Hartley if they wouldn't do the same thing again and again and again. Just for this once stop all that political theorizing. Think clearly, and it's just as certain as you are, that you are Labor, that by helping Labor's friend you are helping yourself. So don't allow them to fool you, Brother, for their technique is, "Holler loud; blame everything on the Administration, and hope the voters believe it."

J. V. HOCKMAN, P. S.

John J. Regan Presides at Boston Local Installation

L. U. 103, BOSTON, MASS.—International Vice President John J. Regan returned, as is his custom, to the old haunts on a warm evening in July to install the

officers of Local 103 of Boston. Having been a former officer of this local himself, it brought back old memories as he mounted the rostrum and gave the meeting to order.

The roll call of officers brought President John A. Gilmour, Vice President Charles P. Buckley, Recording Secretary William F. Sheehan, Financial Secretary John F. Queeney, Treasurer James Casey, and Business Manager Andy Jassee; Brothers Gene McSweeney, Joseph L. Casey, Henry Hurford, Walter J. Monahan, Paul S. Goodwin, and William C. Horneman on the Executive Board, and Brothers Frank Kelley, Frank Capelle, Joey Evans, William Ralph and Bob MacEachern on the Examining Board.

With the new officers, and those who had been reelected before him, Vice President Regan spoke a word of encouragement and made a few brief remarks to the assembled local on the necessity, in these days of anti-propaganda, for real union security. He spoke of the need for cooperation among union members and the necessity for wholehearted support of the officers that they had chosen to represent them.

"If you have a complaint, take it to the officers of your local and then if you have not received satisfaction, take it to the union floor, not to the outsider or some enemy of labor." These words brought cheers and applause from the Brothers, for they remembered John J. Regan when he was a fighter for a square deal for every man in his local union.

And so, with a sincere wish for success and good luck during their administration, Vice President Regan stepped from the rostrum after officiating once more at the installation of officers in his mother local union, 103 of Boston.

At this point our financial secretary,

John F. Queeney, arose to thank International Vice President Regan and to tell the Brothers of the work that is being done behind the scenes by Brother Regan, who has the interest of his old local union and that of the entire sector of New England at heart at all times. Brother Queeney told of the many situations that arise in which Vice President Regan is consulted and of the valuable advice that is offered by him.

The business manager-elect, Brother Andy Jassee, then took the floor and thanked the assembled Brothers for their support in his behalf in the election. He pledged his energy and ability in their behalf during his coming term of office. Brother Jassee is a comparatively young member in politics but one of long standing in Local 103. A former assistant business manager, we look forward to Brother Jassee for an excellent performance as business manager of our local.

Business Manager Jassee then appointed Brother James Rawson his assistant. Brother Rawson is another young, spirited member of Local 103.

Our reelected president, John A. Gilmour, once again thanked International Vice President Regan for installing his officers and added a word of congratulation to them. He thanked those officers who had been with him in the past two years and assured the membership that the officers they had chosen would give Local 103 the kind of administration a local union is proud to have.

JOE GLENEVAL, P. S.

Fort Worth Apprentices Starting New Classes

L. U. 116, FORT WORTH, TEX.—I don't like to write about the weather, but Brother, I hope that by the time you read this the temperature is far below the 105-degree mark which we have had today. I think the heat must have gotten our business manager, Brother Otto, for he went completely loco and ran off to San Antonio and Corpus Christi, Tex., for a short vacation. Just another case of jumping out of the frying pan into the fire.

By the time this report goes to press our apprentice electrical classes will be well under way. The classes open on September 13th and will close at 9:30 p. m. on April 20, 1949. Each apprentice will have ample opportunity to complete 144 hours as prescribed in the apprentice agreement. There will be three instructors from L. U. 116, as follows: Brother R. H. Wicklund, first-year apprentices; Brother W. E. Sexton, second-year apprentices; Brother Paul McAdams, third-year apprentices.

L. U. 116 has an outstanding example of labor-management cooperation in its apprenticeship training program—one of the best in the South. Our joint apprenticeship committee in the electrical trade is composed of an equal number of representatives of Electrical Workers and electrical contractors. This committee administers the program, which we hope will turn out many skilled men in the future.

I understand that Winnie Cozby, our business manager's secretary, made application to L. U. 116 for membership and was turned down, for what reason I don't know. I don't think she is the type to

Crowd Which Attended Ohio Local's Banquet



Scene at Moose Hall, Lorain, Ohio, where members of Local Union 129, Elyria, gathered with their wives for annual banquet.

try to take one of the good Brothers' jobs. Better luck next time, Winnie!

We would like some of the old-timers who never attend our meetings to come see us and enjoy the comforts of our new building. Brother, there is always something you can do to help us. Don't forget your duty, and I'll meet you at 601 Pennsylvania Avenue, at 8 p. m. each second and fourth Tuesday. So long.

EARL ROBINSON, P. S.

Kansas City Employment Is Found to Be Tapering Off

L. U. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.—If you had come into Kansas City any day for the last week, the clerk of the hotel where you registered would have inquired blandly, "Don't you think Kansas City has a wonderful summer climate?" But if you had been here previously you would know the first week of this month has registered an all-time low temperature for August. The boys on the slab jobs wouldn't care if the cool weather lasted right up to Thanksgiving. It won't, though. It never has. It will get hotter. And hotter. Especially about Labor Day. Well, that about takes care of the weather.

Now as to employment; there is quite a bit of it still, although not as much as there was. The big Standard Oil catalyst cracker is now in operation with the construction work complete. The Phillips refinery job will continue for some time to come. Corn Products, Procter & Gamble, National Biscuit and the power house come under the head of major jobs but are slowly being whittled down. As Secretary Smiley so aptly puts it: "There isn't as much work as there was in '42." But we haven't heard that any of the Brothers are selling their cars to buy porkchops yet; in fact, a lot of them are buying new ones. It's foolish, of course, to buy cars in the face of a certain depression; but as we go into the afternoon of life we're not so sure of what is foolish and what isn't. We've muffed a lot of balls by being too cautious and we've hit into some double plays by being too impulsive. Who can say what's foolish?

The primaries last week were distinctly encouraging to labor. Many candidates for important offices were elected who had the endorsement of labor. The unusual showing of the labor vote can be accounted for by the tumult of the Taft-Hartley Law. Next election after this year, labor will have lapsed into apathy again. Labor never will have its proper share in our government until the workers own and operate a great daily newspaper in each city in the country. Is it any wonder that big business can keep the labor vote hopelessly divided when they control all sources of public information?

On account of the local union hall being overhauled and redecorated there hasn't been a meeting for several weeks, so there is currently a dearth of news—unless we fall back on the weather.

MARSHALL LEAVITT, P. S.

Throng Attends Banquet of Local at Elyria, Ohio

L. U. 129, ELYRIA, OHIO—As you can see by the photo we have sent you, Local 129 really has a group to be proud of.

We are sorry that all the banquet tables are not shown. Since the picture is of the foreground, there is quite a length of the tables not shown.

We of L. U. 129 really enjoy our annual get-together. It is good to see old friends, make new ones and have our wives enjoy the affair with us, for after all, the companion at home has quite a lot to do with being a good union member. After all the times the union man leaves his wife at home and goes to meetings and conventions, it is only fair that she should enjoy a social event once in a while.

Our annual banquet was held on June 19 at the Moose Hall in Lorain, Ohio. We had a large attendance of our own membership as well as a good attendance from other Brothers working in our jurisdiction. We all enjoyed a full-course steak dinner, followed by a good floor show put on by an A. F. of L. troupe from Columbus, Ohio. Music was furnished by our Brother with his local band and the evening was spent in dancing.

Work in our jurisdiction is plentiful but the problem of getting a place to live is critical. Work on all of our projects is on schedule and more new projects are opening up. So far we have been able to man all of our jobs with good mechanics. There are several housing projects going up but it will be a matter of several months before they are available.

GEORGE BRUCE, P. S.

Tennessee Primary Is Major Victory for Labor Forces

L. U. 175, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Thursday, August 5th, labor went to the polls in Tennessee and showed the state and national legislators what they thought of the ones who had supported the Taft-Hartley Bill and the Open Shop Bill by almost completely wiping the slate clean. This was more evident in the larger cities and towns where there are more manufacturing plants.

The present Governor could not be found, when several thousand of us went to the Capitol in protest of the Open Shop Bill and when approached before this election concerning the bill he seemed to have the same attitude as when he signed it. But anyone will be able to find him after the November election; at home as the ex-Governor of a labor state.

There is also another political tycoon in the western part of the state who has openly admitted that organized labor was to blame for his dethroning. So what has happened in Tennessee can and will happen in every state of the Union if all union men and women will talk to all their friends and neighbors and exercise the strongest weapon they have—voting against these proven enemies of organized labor.

The meetings of Labor's League for Political Education and the work of union people was largely responsible for our overwhelming victory. Don't stop now! Remember the November election and vote. Set Tennessee up as an example and you can do the same good work in your state.

The du Pont job which has been in progress here for over a year is almost finished and quite a few of the boys, especially those on permit, are leaving for greener fields. We haven't heard from

any of them yet but hope to in the near future. Some of them are going with TVA, which has been a very steady standby for efficient electricians in this locality.

I was complaining to our president, Brother Arthur E. Butler, who, by the way, is general electrical foreman on the Hales Bar Dam job (TVA), because we had not had a column in the JOURNAL nor our local labor paper (*The Labor World*) and he said, "Big boy, you're it!" So this is my first try at press secretarizing and it so happened that I had the election to write about. Wonder what it will be next time. We'll see after elections in other sections.

CLAUDE W. CALL, P. S.

Meredosia Power Plant Has Had Interesting History

L. U. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—I have recently been appointed press secretary of Local No. 193 of Springfield, Ill. My press article this month is concerned with the big power plant job in our district, and I am enclosing a picture of the plant and a photo of the general foreman in charge of the job, V. "Wimpy" Andrews. But before I give the details on the power job, I'd like to say that our election of officers was held on June 18th and the following were elected: President, W. E. Maxey; vice president, N. C. Ashlock; recording secretary, Howard A. Kuster; financial secretary and business manager, Karl Bitschenauer; treasurer, Elmer Nelson.

Executive Board members are Allen C. Dill, Jack Meidel, Virgil Jacobs.

The local is now completing Unit No. 2 for C. I. P. S. Co., Meredosia, Ill. In the year 1940, the Central Illinois Public Service Company completed plans for the construction of a power house with twin turbine unit of 25,000 kw. each carrying 900 pounds of steam to the square inch.

A beautiful site, on the east bank of the Illinois River, 1 mile south of Meredosia, 20 miles west of Jacksonville (the heart of the nation) was purchased. Railroad tracks were run in, warehouse buildings constructed and a small amount of transformers and materials appeared upon the scene.

Before actual construction could proceed, however, the dark muttering of war clouds rumbled over our country. Japan had bombed Pearl Harbor. Captains of the Nation's Defense Committee canceled all construction in private industry, diverted the materials to the use of the U. S. Government, and the wheels of progress at the C. I. P. S. plant at Meredosia ceased to turn, probably never to start rolling again.

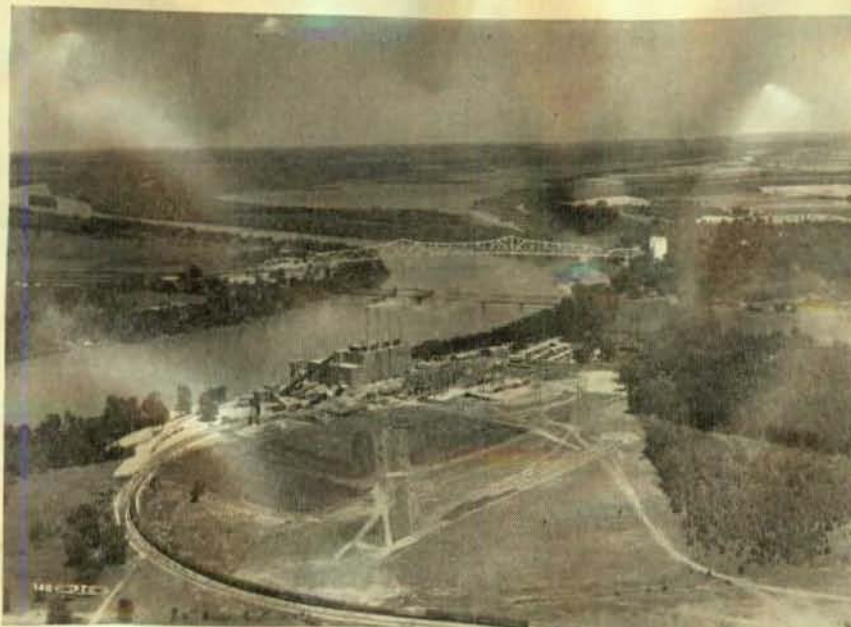
The two turbines built for this plant were shipped to Russia in 1941.

Rumors were prevalent everywhere and a sinister shadow from the God of Mars fell over a tense and worried people, for their boys once more marched to fight for freedom.

Many weary and anxious months have passed, and once more peace has cast its protective mantle over our country. Once more construction in private industry is moving forward faster than ever before.

In the spring of 1946 we again take up the narration of the power plant at Meredosia, with a change in plans, increasing the output of the turbines from

Plant Started Before War Approaches Completion



Meredosias plant of the Central Illinois Public Service Company, on the Illinois River.



V. "Wimpy" Andrews

25,000 kw. to 50,000 each. After a span of five years, under the guiding hand of Creig Miller, superintendent of L. U. No. 735 representing the contractor, Schulman Electric Company, and Virgil (Wimpy) Andrews, general foreman of our own L. U. No. 193, Unit No. 1 was completed and placed on the line April 15, 1948, at 7 p. m., producing 18,000 kw. Approximately 125 men from California to Pennsylvania were employed at the plant, working for the most part 5 days, 9 hours per day. Due to safety teams and constant training, not a single fatality, not even a serious accident, has occurred in our ranks.

At the present time turbine No. 1 is operating on a 24-hour schedule and producing about 50,000 kw. Two boilers

for each unit have been installed, with individual 110-foot smokestacks constructed of steel and a mixture of Gunite. Total weight per stack is 80 tons. Fuel consumption will be 19 cars of coal per day. Feeder lines to Pana, Quincy, Havana and others are now being built. Turbine voltage output, 13,800 volts. High line transmission, 138,000.

Brick and tile are the wall materials. Spacious offices and a beautiful recreation room are the especial pride of the personnel. Mr. J. G. Koopman, a young and capable man, has been appointed plant superintendent.

C. "TINY" GROETEKE, P. S.

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Urges Brothers to Drive Carefully as Schools Open

L. U. 212, CINCINNATI, O.—As this article is being written during the last week of the torrid month of August, I am mindful of the fact that after the Labor Day weekend, our children will be wending their various ways back to school again. So Brothers, all over the entire organization, I am going to ask all of you to be careful in your driving and watch out for our kiddies!

As the Local Union 212 annual picnic which was held on August 7 is now past history I want to state it was absolutely the best—the very best—in our history of fine picnics. The day was perfect as far as the weather was concerned. The beer was kept cold all day in good old-style tin cans. There was a pony track and a merry-go-round and games for our kiddies. The food was very good—served by a very good concession man.

We of Local 212 were very glad that the members of our various other surrounding Ohio locals, from Dayton, Cleveland, etc., were able to come down to our picnic. We hope all of you had a good time and hope you can and will come back again to our next year's affair. And

while we are on our picnic, I want to thank each and every member of my picnic committee for their fine and untiring efforts to make our picnic the gala affair it was. If space permitted I would like to give all their respective names. Thank you very much—all of you.

And now for a spot of sports here in Cincinnati. Our baseball team of Local 212, is at this writing, entering the last week of the final tournament play-off. I hope at the next writing I can tell you they won the coveted cup.

Soon the bowling team will get under way again and I hope our team from Local 212 will be as good as they were last season when they waltzed away with the cup.

And on the subject of sports here in Cincinnati, on August 31 a fine new mid-get auto track will be open for racing on a new curved track which is being advertised as the fastest and best turned track in this part of the country. Your writer has worked on the track which is being wired by the Kasley Electric Co. of Cincinnati, and I can tell you it is really illuminated for night driving. We here in Cincinnati wish them, the track operators, good luck in this fine enterprise.

In the sport world each and every one of us pauses and regrets the passing of the greatest ball player of them all—the one and only "Babe" Ruth. He gave baseball something that will never be forgotten. American youth will never forget the "Babe."

On our sick list here in the Queen City we are glad George Huber is getting around again. And Charlie Sweeney is feeling a little better again, I am glad to say. Note Richard Hayes and Sam Keller are still under the doctor's care. Get well soon, all of you.

Our Brother member, Joseph Ober, Sr. and his wife Ida became proud grandparents on August 5, 1948, when their daughter, Rosemary and her husband Charles Ackenhausen, Jr., became parents of a little girl named Cheryl Ann, who weighed in at 8 lbs., 7 oz. Good luck to both the parents and grandparents. Hope Jo-Jo doesn't burst a button off of his vest. And so until next time, au revoir, from 212's News Hound,

E. M. SCHMITT, P. S.

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Brother J. Swank, Veteran Member, Passes in Toledo

L. U. 245, TOLEDO, O.—It is with regret that Local 245 announces the sudden passing of one of its "old timers," Brother Jay Swank. Just a few short months ago Brother Swank had retired after many years in the electrical business. For over 30 years he had been a member of the organization.

At present two matters of interest are in the minds of the membership. One is the coming Labor Day Parade and party to be held afterwards.

Another matter before us is the coming election. Jointly the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. in the City of Toledo have backed a candidate and are attempting to help to defeat the present Representative incumbent in the House of Representatives in Washington. Brother Oliver Myers of the Electrical Workers is an important member of the committee.

PAUL SCHIEVER, P. S.

Lee Rice, Treasurer of Florida Local, Succumbs

L. U. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

—It is with deepest regret that Local No. 323 of West Palm Beach, Fla., must announce that death has claimed our treasurer, Brother Lee Rice, who served us in that capacity for over 20 years. To my knowledge he had never had any opposition for the office of treasurer since his first term. He has always been re-elected by the unanimous vote of the local. This is our testimonial for the Brother and for the esteem in which he was held by all of the members here.

Brother Rice died in a Miami hospital on July 12th and was buried in a family plot at Raleigh, N. C., on July 18th. May the Good Lord rest his soul in peace.

Local No. 323, however, is blessed with other members whose honesty, attention to detail and absolute faithfulness is on a par with that of Brother Rice and one of these, Brother Benj. G. Roeber, has been appointed by the Executive Board to fill out the unexpired term.

Work is slow in this territory and a number of our members are part-timing.

This letter is late as we do not have a press secretary, but at our last meeting in June the following officers were elected for the ensuing two-year term: President, T. J. Rees; vice president, H. B. Bearrow; financial secretary, R. L. Harpster; treasurer, R. L. Rice; recording secretary, J. E. Friemuth.

Executive Board members are: H. L. DeArmona, G. Long, G. Dickens.

Examining Board members are: R. MacMenigall, W. Wheat, N. Roebuck.

Our business manager is Brother T. P. Culbreth.

See report of new press secretary below.

T. J. REES, President.

Reports on New Officers At West Palm Beach, Fla.

L. U. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

—With the usual start of a new press secretary promising this and that, I am going to start with the usual election of officers, and really fellows, when things look the worst along comes a little sunshine, and by the way, we have plenty of that down here. I mean sunshine, and as for me I can stand a lot of it. Well, the sunshine this time is our new officers. We had a very sad occurrence a short time ago. We lost one of our most beloved Brothers and one of the best treasurers a local could have, Brother Lee Rice. A finer fellow and union man never was born and we miss him and will for a long time to come.

Now for the sunshine; our president is one of our old members and not new in the chair, Ted Rees. He knows all the answers and has the respect of us all. For vice president, one of the hot-stick gang, a good fellow and a No. 1 union man. He has to climb after some of them, but he gets there just the same. Hats off to Bud Bearrow! As for our financial secretary, I can't say much about him because he has been in there hitting for the gang so long, without him there would be no local—your good friend and mine, Ralph Harpster. And by the way, I will say a word for Ralph. I have been auditing his books for years and a finer set of books you would have to go a long way to find.

With our loss of Brother Rice, who had been treasurer for years and years and whose books also were a pleasure to audit, the local was very fortunate to have in its membership an active Brother and a No. 1 union man, a fine bookkeeper and a good writer who has written many fine articles for press and magazines. He was appointed to fill the unexpired term and we feel very lucky to get a fellow like Brother Ben Roeber. Now for our business manager we have our old one back again and we are glad of his return as we know our affairs are in good hands when old T. P. Culbreth is on the job. Nowadays this job calls for a diplomat, and we have a good one with T. P.

I can go on and on writing of these officers and tell you all about them. Our Executive Board members are of the best; the city inspector, who is on the ball, is one Harold DeArmona. Another union man first, last and always is Brother George Long, one of our old members who knows all the answers. And last but not the smallest, and new to our official family, and one I am sure is going a long way in our local, is Brother Godfrey Dickens.

Another new member to the official family is a brand new recording secretary, one of our old members, and doing a good job, too—Brother Jack Freimuth.

The rest of our committees are all of the highest type and I am sure we are going places with these new officers.

We had a very nice visit from our International Vice President, Brother Barker. Somehow, after these fellows visit with you and give you a talk on things in general you always seem to feel better. It makes you feel good to be a union man and part of the real things that make a world. It was a pleasure to have him, and we hope he stops in again in the near future.

I am not going to promise an article every month or make any promises whatsoever, but if any of the fellows who know me want to write, I will be glad to answer, and I think I know a lot of guys around this old country of ours.

WILLIAM DONAHUE, P. S.

Objectivity of Canadian Newspapers Criticized

L. U. 353, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

—Since the end of the war, the newspapers have been telling us about the high cost of living, and what should be done about it. On the front pages we are told how much the working people are getting, how greedy we are and how we do not work hard enough. In the back pages they tell how much more profits are being made by business firms, and corporations. Organizations of housewives, trade unions, etc., have petitioned and sent delegates to the Dominion Government in an effort to show them what hardships are being suffered by the working people due to the greed of the free enterprisers, and that some measure of control should be placed on them by the Government, such as was done during the war. There is not much doubt that we have inflation now, but the Government seems unwilling to do anything about it, except to hold inquiries into the high cost of living, which does not help the situa-

tion any, as nothing is done even when the inquiries bring out the fact that the public is being gouged mercilessly, in every way possible, by those in a position to do so.

The prime concern of any political party, is how best to get votes, and they naturally fight shy of any action that will jeopardize their vote-getting prospects, and if they were to put a ceiling on prices, they would antagonize one section of the voters—the business men—and still not be sure they had strengthened their position with labor. Therefore any legislation passed, that affects the economic situation of the country would have to affect both sections in order to do as little damage to future election prospects for the party passing the legislation.

There is only one solution to the high cost of living for labor, and that is to get organized and stay organized, and keep wages in line with price increases, and in this way the working man does not suffer too much, providing he can keep working.

It is true that even though his wages are high during a period of inflation, the working man cannot save enough to tide him over any long period of unemployment, but it is a well known fact that the probabilities of a working man retiring and living on his savings are very slim. As long as employment is available and he has a few dollars for sickness and other emergencies, it is the best he can hope for, so that during times such as we are now having, he is right at the peak of prosperity.

There does not seem to be any happy medium in our way of life, as we are either enjoying or suffering (depending on the point of view) in an inflationary period, or suffering in a depression. During the former period the wage earner at least has an income and can live reasonably well, even though there are many things he cannot buy, such as a new car, or a new house (for that matter any kind of a house), or a summer cottage or any of the thousand and one things that we all would like to have. During a period of depression the working man, in many cases, is without income of any kind, and even though he may have saved a few hundred dollars during good times, it is surprising how fast that few hundred can be used up when there is no pay envelope coming in every week. So it would seem that for the organized workingman, inflation is better than depression.

We have had the misfortune to lose one of our members recently, by the death of Brother Tom Shingler, who was electrocuted while making repairs on a high frequency oven at the John Ingles plant, where he had been employed as maintenance man for the past several years. Brother Shingler was initiated in Local 353 in 1928, and was well known and well liked, as he was one of the most pleasant persons one would wish to know.

W. FARQUHAR, P. S.

Increase Won in Agreement Of Massachusetts Local

L. U. 377, LYNN, MASS.—After a long absence due to all kinds of excuses, I beg to report that all is quite the same in this local—the biggest little outfit in the

Men of Five Locals at Work on One Job in Pennsylvania



Shown are the Brothers from five eastern Pennsylvania local unions who are working on the electrical installation (construction and machinery) at the new plant of the Western Electric Co., Inc., at Allentown, Pa., in jurisdiction of L. U. No. 375 (Allentown), 743 (Reading), 163 (Wilkes-Barre), 686 (Hazleton), and 367 (Easton). Second from right is William H. Deitz, recording secretary of L. U. No. 375, who is job superintendent. Project has furnished employment for these men for the past 18 months. Brother Carl A. Meyer, Executive Board member of L. U. No. 375, forwarded above picture and informs us that the Howard P. Foley Co., of Washington and Philadelphia, is the electrical contractor. Relations between the Foley company and the local have been excellent, Brother Meyer reports.

Brotherhood, with some exceptions. In our agreement we upped our rate to \$2.15 an hour for journeymen, 25 cents for foremen, apprentices 10 per cent, the 1 per cent included for our pension. This was quite a nut to crack, the contractor using the Taft-Hartley Law and other excuses, such as not belonging to the N.M.A. association. But our good old B. M. finally brought them to their knees with a little advice from our trusty I. O. Vice President, John Regan.

We voted our business manager a raise in pay to keep him on par with our increase.

Quite a while back, in our election of officers, we made three changes: Vice President E. Smith replaced W. Mace; Treasurer Sewell replaced S. Dalton; and P. Stanchfield replaced E. Bertrand on the Executive Board.

We have attended several conventions of late with our object being the main subject at hand—to get in the pitch on these anti-labor bills.

At our last progress meeting in Portland we had the pleasure of getting a very complete report on our progress from our very worthy President Tracy, who brought with him our new Attorney Sherman, who in turn gave us wonderful legal advice on our various problems. We were told that these meetings would be cut to one a year, due to a lot of locals having to cut their expenses down. I suppose it has to be, but I can't think of a better angle to promote progress than by meetings such as that last meeting, as the delegates went home with probably more material for the betterment of their own particular jurisdiction than they ever have done.

We here in 377 have very good conditions at present. Quite a number of big jobs are under way with everyone working and quite content, I hope, and with a picnic looming up in the very near future. We will all be looking forward to a nice peaceful and quiet afternoon. Yeah.

Well, so it goes, but there was a blue note last spring as we lost one of our very able and worthy Brothers, Joe Foss, who was very close to most of the members, both here and in Salem Local 259. He is surely missed, but his journey must be a peaceful one.

Having dispensed all the news I can think of for now, I will sign off.

DON PENDLETON, P. S.

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Contracts Are Signed at Port Arthur by L. U. 390

L. U. 390, PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—E. B. Black, our business manager, reports that all L. U. 390's NECA, construction, maintenance and shipyard contracts are either all signed up or will be in the next few days. Construction men here now are getting \$2.25, refinery maintenance men \$2.09, and shipyard men get \$1.65. These rates include recently won raises amounting to from 12 to 18 cents per hour. Black says to tell the boys there is no work here that is opening up or needing men now, and most of them are laying off and others will soon be winding up. Black has been swamped with men from all over the United States, who came here after reading in their home newspapers about the big construction jobs here. Yes, we did have some nice ones, but now, even 390's home-town boys are going on the road to find work. It is expected to get worse with other jobs winding up and not a single new contract even rumored around here yet.

L. U. 390's charter has been ordered draped for 30 days in mourning, since Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed Brother T. Ed. Burrus. The passing of Brother Burrus has left deep sorrow with all the Brothers of 390, his many friends and his family. Brother Burrus was a charter member of L. U. 390, having been initiated June 11, 1917, and had for the last two years been

retired and living on his I. B. E. W. pension and other income.

Allen Babin, 390's president; F. L. Jimmie Vickers and Joe A. Verret served on the in memoriam committee for Brother Burrus.

Joe A. Verret reported that he and his wife and his son Jack and his wife, Jack Taylor and his wife, all went over to League City as guests at a picnic given by L. U. 716 of Houston. The occasion was the presentation of service pins to old 716 members by Vice President Louie Ingram. L. U. 716 had some members who received pins for 35 years membership in the I. B. E. W. Brother Ingram also presented service pins to others who had been in the I. B. E. W. 30, 25 and 20 years. Joe reported that it was a fine picnic. All enjoyed themselves, and although there was plenty of beer, etc., there wasn't a single person out of line. The visitors were treated royally they said, and in some sort of contest Beverly Verret, Jack's wife, won a fine electric toaster which she is very proud of.

D. W. Benthall, Jr., is, we believe, one of the youngest 390 men to reach the rank of field superintendent on a major industrial construction job. He is to be congratulated on his achievement, and when he is, with all due modesty he points out that the credit is due the boys on the job who put the job in. On this particular job there are about 145 wiremen and Benthall feels that the boys have all done well on this job, learning much that will make them better mechanics for years to come. Benthall reports that outstanding work on this job has been done by Bill Scarbrough, E. F. White and "Pistol Pete" Pistorius, who are some of his foremen. Only sad thing is that this job, for the du Pont Company, is winding up fast, and will finish by December. Benthall reported that he especially wanted to commend Brother Bernie Van for saving one of our member's life. Van was up a pole when Cline Savoy, a groundman, got caught in some

hot 440 with one phase grounded. Van came down the pole and with his rubber gloves got Savoy loose from the 440. Van and Benthall went right to work on Savoy, who was out, dead, and had swallowed his tongue. Benthall pulled his tongue out and Van applied artificial respiration and brought Savoy around. Savoy was okay again after a few days, thanks to Van's quick thinking and action.

All locals have taken in a number of young men in recent years, and how many of them, yes, and even how many of the older members, know how to rescue and revive the victim of a severe electric shock? It is time we all did something to prepare ourselves to save our Brother's life if need be, because in so preparing maybe a Brother will be prepared who may save your life. Your local Red Cross or Bureau of Mines will give you all the help you ask for.

Brother "Stonewall" Jackson reported that on a job on which he was working, that Clarence Jefferson also of 390 revived a lineman who had been pronounced dead by two doctors. The lineman whose name I did not get had been rendered unconscious by 2,300, and Clarence Jefferson refused to accept the doctor's verdict, applied artificial respiration and after a long time brought the lineman back to consciousness and he subsequently recovered completely.

Bernie Van and Clarence Jefferson are both to be congratulated, and we hope they never need the favor repaid, but if they do, we hope and pray there will be a good Brother there who can do for them what they have done for others. We should include William P. (Bill) Noack in this bunch of life savers. A number of us saw Bill revive a Brother up on a transformer bank platform, after the Brother got mixed up in the 4,160.

With best wishes to all.

C. REVERE SMITH, P. S.

Lists Brothers on Sick List at Waterbury, Conn.

L. U. 420, WATERBURY, CONN.—Frank J. Scully, our business manager, is now at his home, although flat on his back, and expects to be that way for a while. His type of injury necessitates a long period of recovery. His host of friends and Brothers in all of our locals beat a path to his door to cheer him.

Other Brothers on the long-term sick list include George McGrady and Jack Hannigan from Devon and Don Beardsley from Waterbury; John Podolak and Don Ladd of New Britain; D. Bernard of Winsted; Duard Perkins of Bristol; and in Waterbury, Charles Rice, Joe Sinkwicz, Joe Magnini, Johnnie Soden, Harry Shackley and "Dutch" Kunkel have all been keeping appointments with their medicos.

Our entertainment committee now under the guiding genius of Ted W. Schroaider, is going full-steam ahead for a clambake in September, along about the third Sunday. Ted is noted up and down the valley as well as in the hinterland for affairs of this nature, so we are still patting ourselves on the back for prevailing upon his good nature to secure his services. Many organizations lay claim to his talents.

As the time draws near for our national elections it is most important that

we give serious thought to whom we send to Congress—Get out and vote! Every last member of your household, who is eligible, should become a voter and exercise not only his privilege but his solemn duty and pledge to cast off the reactionaries that appear to be gaining the upper hand in this great democracy of ours!

The economic stresses and strains are gaining so much headway that the working man must by now, be made to realize the power he has in his one single ballot, to curb the influences of the greedy few whose only worship is that of the almighty dollar.

Follow closely your Labor's League for Political Education as sponsored by the A. F. of L. Support it strongly as the reactionaries are spending untold millions to drive labor back to where we were 60 years ago.

GET OUT AND VOTE!

ALBERT F. DOUGHTY, P. S.

Memphis Just Didn't Have Facilities for Convention

L. U. 474, MEMPHIS, TENN.—We splashed several gallons of ink telling you what a convention city we had. We still contend we had a wonderful convention planned. We know full well that there are a host of things here you should see.

Furthermore, we are grieved that we were found wanting. We are either slap-happy or maybe we should try to contend bottle fatigue.

I wrote some time ago we were getting full cooperation from the hotels—that we do not deny. We almost shed tears when we learned Memphis was yet a little city when a few hundred more rooms were called for.

We thank you Brothers who voted in

San Francisco, two years ago, to send the convention to Memphis. Maybe there were just too many Brothers and their families who wanted to come to see the Mighty Muddy and the TVA hydro plants or a cotton plantation.

We are going to contend that the Brotherhood has enlarged, expanded and grown until it is a big boy now.

We take our hats off to Atlantic City. Many of us know the city and beg of you to change your plans and attend the conclave there. Morgan, Seaton, Peek and Calhoun will be there to greet you.

JOHN R. DAZEY, P. S.

Store Addition Keeps Men Of Bremerton Local Busy

L. U. 574, BREMERSTON, WASH.—I am enclosing a picture of the new addition to the Sears Roebuck store in Bremerton, which gives a very clear picture of the effective lighting displays which were installed by members of Local 574, employed by the O. A. Carlson Electric Company of Seattle.

This is one of the major construction jobs nearing completion in Bremerton, and employed from 7 to 18 of our members over a period of approximately six months. It is probably one of the largest electrical installation jobs undertaken in Bremerton in the last two years.

The new building on Fifth Street is modern in every respect and the management speaks highly of the work of our members. The old building on Fourth Street is connected by an overhead pass to the new building, and it too has been completely modernized, for the old lighting system has been replaced by fluorescent fixtures.

We think it of particular significance

Job Completed in the Pacific Northwest



New addition to the Sears Roebuck store, Bremerton, Wash., showing effective lighting displays installed by members of Local Union 574.

that this entire construction was completed and all modernization of the old store accomplished without it being necessary for the store to close any time for business. Business was always conducted as usual from the very beginning.

Some more notes of Local 574: On Monday, August 10th, we had a large meeting attendance to welcome Brother Orrin Burrows, International Representative of Civil Service Employees. He spoke to us on many matters of interest, and we were sorry he was unable to be with us even longer.

Also present at the August 10th meeting was Stanley Oliver, another Brother, who was recently elected International President of the Technical Engineers.

Brother Gene Heiss, International Representative, outlined for us some of the nature of his duties here in the Northwest at the meeting, and was well received by all of us. We think very highly of him and the fine work he is doing. He was of great help to us in assisting the local in getting the 1 per cent signed in this area.

Our annual picnic was held on August 15th and was well attended and enjoyed by all.

NORMAN T. ALBRECHT, B. M.

Enervating Georgia Clime Cuts Literary Inspiration

L. U. 613, ATLANTA, GA.—Since the enervating effects of this dog-day weather has reduced this correspondent to a state of literary impotence, my first thought is to avoid this chore altogether. However, by offering Brother Howard Durand's fine report on our old folks' party as the piece-de-resistance, maybe I can get by with this short paragraph as a sort of hors d'oeuvre.

Business Manager Collier says he can't use any visiting Brothers right now. Some big jobs on the pot just haven't jelled yet. Brother Collier, aided by Brothers Howell and King, is negotiating a new wage agreement. We hope to conclude it by August 15, which is expiration date. Last year a determined drive, led by Brothers Collier, Hightower and Mills, wound up in Washington in time to bring home a 20 cent raise for Thanksgiving. Maybe next month we can report we gained the four bits we need to quit tipping our hats to the plumbers.

I would like to know if you Alabama Brothers of 558 ever bought Brother Harry Cornett a new 25-year pin to replace the one he lost in that Kingston, Tenn., hotel fire. He's exaggerating that rescued trunk story though.

Come in, Howard Durand:

Fifty-nine members of Local Union 613, I. B. E. W., with a total of 1,462 years of unionism.

Old time "veteran members" of Local 613, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, were honored at a banquet held June 4, 1948, in the Dixie Ballroom of the Henry Grady Hotel.

The banquet was well attended, with approximately 250 members, officers and visitors. Among the visiting representatives of management were Mr. Charles Whitehead, vice president of the Atlanta Chapter, N. E. C. A.; Mr. Carl Wallis, supervisor of industrial relations, Southeastern District, Westinghouse Electric Corporation; Mr. A. T. Gillard, manager,

National Battery Company; Mr. George Van de Noord, superintendent, General Electric Service Shop; Mr. Jake C. Allen, vice president, Southeastern Section of Neon Sign Association.

Fifty-six active members and three retired, with a total of 1,462 years of I. B. E. W. unionism in their system, were presented membership pins and merit certificates by Mr. G. X. Barker, International Vice President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The oldest card member, Brother Charlie Boone, with 37 years continuous good standing, introduced the resolution during the 1923 International Convention held in Seattle, Wash., for the present I. B. E. W. pension fund.

Business Manager E. W. Collier acted as master of ceremonies, and gave the welcome address. Assistant Business Manager Howard Durand gave a brief history of Local 613, and a pledge to the old members that "We younger members of the local union are proud of you. We're proud of the organization you have built. We appreciate the time, the effort, and the sacrifice you have made in building this great organization and we pledge to you that we younger members will use all our knowledge, our ability, and our talent to carry on as you have done, and make Local Union 613 a still better organization for those who follow us."

Undoubtedly, the most enjoyable event of the evening was City Councilman Archie Lindsey's recitation of "Casey at the Bat" and his piano solo "St. Louis Blues." Mr. Lindsey was given a warm welcome by all present.

Brother Fred Thomas, a member of Local 613, sang two fine solos which were greatly enjoyed by all. He was accompanied on the piano by his niece, Miss Mary Lynn Duvall.

If Messrs Taft and Hartley could have attended this banquet they would have learned that labor and management can break bread together without fighting over the crumbs.

Thank you, Howard Durand, assistant business manager. That's all for now.

O. B. CRENSHAW, P. S.

Phrase of Gompers Found Particularly Apropos

L. U. 664, NEW YORK, N. Y.—There are many historical sayings together with the origins and/or authors of same, with which we are familiar to a greater or lesser degree, such as:

"Don't give up the ship!"

"I regret that I have but one life to give for my country."

"Damn the torpedoes—full speed ahead!"

"Fire when you're ready, Gridley."

"I came, I saw, I conquered." (Veni, vidi, vici.)

"We have met the enemy and they are ours."

"Mission accomplished."

Let us add to our repertory of sayings one that is particularly apropos:

"AGITATE, EDUCATE AND ORGANIZE" by Samuel Gompers for over 40 years (until his death in 1924) president, American Federation of Labor.

J. C. TOOMEY, P. S.

Indiana Apprentices Are Presented with Diplomas

L. U. 697, GARY AND HAMMOND, IND.—On the evening of August 5, L. U. No. 697 and the Lake County Contractors Association had the honor of presenting diplomas to a graduating class of our young men. These boys had completed their four-year apprentice training course and Local 697 can well be proud to have such an intelligent, clean-cut group of young Americans now ready to carry on into the future for us.

All of our "old timers" in the local can feel assured that the high standards that we have tried to maintain during the past years will be well protected by these "cubs" of ours. They have been well trained by their teacher, Mr. Holloway, of the Hammond, Ind., Technical High School, a fine school indeed, and Mr. Holloway is a good teacher.

The graduation ceremonies were staged at a local country club headquarters, Turkey Creek Country Club.

We were entertained by a fine troupe of singers. Also Mr. Elliott French, director of apprentice training for the State of Indiana, and Professor Swope, of Purdue University, gave the class two fine talks.

Our Examining Board, Executive Board Chairman P. T. Hagberg, and Business Manager McMurray were present, as were also the members of Lake County Electrical Contractors Association. These gentlemen gave the banquet, which left nothing to be desired.

Due to slowness on the part of the photographer, I am unable to have the group photo of our apprentice graduates ready for this issue of the JOURNAL but will try to have the photo and names of the boys in my next letter.

We do believe that nowhere in the United States can be found a better example of labor and management co-operation than we have here in the Calumet district.

A lot of credit is due to our Local 697 Executive Board and business manager, and also to the fair play and tactfulness shown by the Electrical Contractors Association, in helping to establish these fine conditions. We can also feel assured that these young electricians of ours will play a worthy part in the future of L. U. 697.

Our No. 1 Twenty-five Year Club of the I. B. E. W. met in regular business and social session on the evening of August 11. Cards and refreshments were the order of the evening.

Plans were made to hold a picnic at the home of Brother Frank Seliger at Lake Dale Carlin, near Lowell, Ind., August 29. By the time this is in print our picnic will have been held, but I can predict here and now that it will be a fine affair, as Seliger and the Mrs. are known as good hosts. I want to correct an error that I made some time ago when I stated that a year ago Brother Seliger was our club chairman. Brother Ray Abbott was our chairman at the time. Sorry, Ray.

Our club is a fine organization and the Ladies' Auxiliary plays an important part. They also attend our meetings.

Here is a little static that I must present. Notwithstanding the fact that his men were already imbued with the M. W. Kellogg "up and at 'em" spirit on

one of our large refinery jobs, the foreman was presented with an old time "bull whip" with which to urge his gang on to even greater achievement. The steward on the job made the presentation speech and the foreman was flabbergasted and speechless until it dawned on him that the whole thing was in the spirit of good fun. Needless to say, a marked acceleration of tempo was noticeable in the output of the gang from then on! Well, "on every job there is a laugh or two." The foreman of the gang is a "good Joe" and his gang all like and respect him.

We had the pleasure of greeting one of our young electricians, Robert Walton, who is now in Navy Radar service. He has gained much knowledge in this science and we confidently predict a brilliant future for him. He recently wrote an article entitled "Guided Missiles" for the *U. S. Marine Corps Gazette*, August, 1948, edition, which was a masterpiece.

HARRY B. FELTWELL, P. S.

Many Brothers Interested In Working at Knoxville

L. U. 760, KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Between vacation, preparation for the Convention and old-time summer laziness, I have neglected until now preparing a letter for the *JOURNAL*, but rather than interrupt the start in a good direction right after the first effort, I will now try and make the deadline even though with just a few lines.

Our Business Manager, Brother Martin, tells me my report of prospective work here brought a flood of inquiries. It is highly gratifying to know so many have a pleasant enough recollection of the job here to want to come back. As so often happens—especially on government job here to want to come back.

The coming elections still remain the most important subject before us. If we could only bring every working man to realize the importance of voting—both himself and every eligible member of his family, such mishaps to the cause of union labor as the Taft-Hartley Act could not exist.

In my last effort, two glaring mistakes appeared, and I think these should be corrected. Our new president, Brother Sharp, spells his first name "Louis" and not "Tonis" as it appeared, and the list of Executive Board members should have included Brother Harry Biber instead of John Anderson. My mistakes. So sorry.

J. W. MORRIS, P. S.

Brother Cecil Hundley of Jackson Killed on Job

L. U. 835, JACKSON, TENN.—I'm sorry I didn't get a line in from 835 last month but as you know it's very easy to fall down on your job once in a while. I do think the *JOURNAL* is a grand way of letting each local know what the others are doing. We haven't had any big job here of late but our Business Manager Nichols has managed to keep every one working.

We regret to report the instant death of our Brother Cecil Hundley who was killed August 6 in Brownsville, Tenn. He came in contact with 4100 volts and fell 30 feet. Cecil leaves his wife and three small children. May the Lord bless them.

J. W. GOODWIN, P. S.

Finger Lake Committee Out to Defeat John Taber

L. U. 840, GENEVA, N. Y.—Since my last contribution to this section of the *JOURNAL*, many things have happened. A meeting of the Finger Lakes Labor Educational Committee held at Auburn, N. Y., was well attended. The delegates from L. U. 840 took active part in the meeting. One of the main objectives is the defeat of John Taber, U. S. Representative from this 58th Congressional District. He is a strong advocate of the Taft-"Heartless" Law. The committee has Robert Conway, the B. A. of the masons, as the chairman. He would make a very good man to replace Taber, but it was felt by the committee that if our 38,000 votes were used to back the Democratic candidate, Francis J. Souhan, for that office, more could be accomplished than would be possible if we tried to buck two political machines. Souhan has agreed to work for the repeal of this vicious legislation and to endeavor to stop proposed legislation of a like odor. It was proposed that we put our efforts toward getting our candidate on one of the tickets of the major parties for the next election, unless labor is successful in organizing its own party by then. Our immediate work now is to get our "educated" voters to the polls to stand up for our rights, regardless of party affiliations. At the present writing our Executive Board is working on plans to accomplish this.

Our annual clambake and get-together was well attended on August 22. It was held at Dresden on the shores of beautiful Seneca Lake. Sporting events were enjoyed, old friends met again and new acquaintances were made. A perfect day added to the enjoyment of all.

I understand that another event on the year's schedule of activities will be a Halloween party. Our president, Otto Perry, stated that plans are not com-

pleted yet, but doubtless will be acted upon soon. It is thought that an event to which the ladies will be invited would be quite acceptable to all.

Many of our members are working in other jurisdictions but if all the work scheduled in our jurisdiction, breaks at the same time, we will all be working at home.

I would like to include in this column, at least quarterly, the whereabouts of those working outside. I know that when I have worked in far-away places, I often wondered about various members. I would like comments on this idea in order to determine whether it would be worthwhile. My home address is: 272 Fall St., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

ROY H. MELDRIM, P. S.

Fish Fry at Charleston Has Attendance of 300

L. U. 916, CHARLESTON, S. C.—The members of Local Union 916 gave a fish fry on the night of August 13, in honor of their newly elected officers. It was held on the grounds of Coburg Dairy, some 10 miles from Charleston, on the Ashley River. We enjoyed a wonderful response to our invitations, some 300 being present for the occasion. Brother William Sullivan ably performed the duties of master of ceremonies. Short but interesting talks were made by the new officers, as well as the members of the entertainment committees.

Our newly-elected officers are as follows: W. P. Smith, president; Jim W. Bostwick, vice president; Jessie Hall, recording secretary; H. Backus, treasurer, and Charlie Rumpel, financial secretary. Executive board members: Brothers Smith, Bostwick, Hall, Backus, Rumpel, C. A. Jones and D. C. Mooney.

All the members of the committee on preparations for the outing were highly praised for their tireless efforts toward

Partaking of Fish Fry at Charleston, S. C.



Newly elected officers of Local Union 916, Charleston, South Carolina, were recently honored at a fish fry—an old Southern custom. Left to right: Brother Frank Condon; M. C. Baker, committeeman; W. P. Smith, president; W. C. Deen, committeeman; Jim W. Bostwick, vice president; J. V. Hall, recording secretary; C. A. Jones, executive board; Charlie Rumpel, financial secretary; W. D. Tilton, committeeman; William Sullivan, master of ceremonies; J. H. Wilson, committeeman, and J. H. Price, C. M. Neale, committeemen.

Apprentices and Counselors at Eau Claire, Wis.



Scene at graduation of first apprenticeship class of Local Union 953, Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Left to right are: Arthur Blas, Jack Nardi, Lyman Halblieb, George Graven, graduates; W. L. Enge, director of Eau Claire Vocational School; Frank Beck, vocational coordinator; Ed C. Madsen, secretary-treasurer of Wisconsin Conference I. B. E. W.; E. H. Herzberg, executive secretary of National Association of Electrical Contractors.

making our gathering such a success. Special mention went to Brother Frank Condon who has proved himself tops in final arrangements for such and is equally as hard and efficient a worker in all the Local Union's affairs.

We are still enjoying a wonderful attendance at all our regular meetings. The members are endeavoring to show the new officers that they are with them in all their efforts. They are proving to be a real democratic bunch of fellows, throwing aside all differences of opinion and pitching right in with the new administration for the ultimate cause of labor.

It might be of interest to the Brothers throughout the states to know that we are starting a new phase of marine work, beginning September 1, 1948. It is submarine repairs. We welcome this additional work and have assured Management that we of Local Union 916 are studying all available material and attending all lectures provided on this type of work, and shall endeavor to make this new undertaking equally as important as the work on surface vessels has been at the Charleston Naval Base.

Our membership is still growing. The helpers and apprentices are taking notice of our organization. They are beginning to come in with us and we appreciate that, because we must rely on our young people in the trade to carry on what we older ones have started for the benefit of labor.

W. P. SMITH, P. S.

Wisconsin Local Graduates First Apprenticeship Class

L. U. 953, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—The enclosed picture was taken at our first graduation of electrical apprentices August 10.

The graduation exercises were sponsored jointly by the Vocation School, The Chippewa Valley Electrical Contractors' Association and Local Union 953.

Mr. Herzberg was the principal speaker. He reviewed the history of apprentice training in the state of Wisconsin and nationally. He stressed the need of more and better trained elec-

tricians to properly serve the public. He told of the award to be presented by the National Association of Electrical Contractors to the outstanding apprentice of the year.

The affair was attended by electricians and electrical contractors from Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire and surrounding territory. Refreshments were on hand in plentiful quantities after the graduation exercises were over.

We expect similar graduation exercises to be an annual affair as we have several more apprentices in training. The requirement that all apprentices be indentured is included in the labor agreement with the contractors in our area.

S. H. PRESTON, Asst. B. M.

Lancaster Local Holds Anniversary Meeting

L. U. 981, LANCASTER, OHIO—Local 981 held its anniversary meeting on July 17, at Gilbert Grove in Newark, Ohio, with 100 members present. The local had

as its guest, International Representative Ira Braswell.

Representative Braswell gave some very interesting remarks on how he had seen the local grow from a few members to its present number. He recalled how he had gone into Newark, Ohio, to find the charter hidden away in the attic of the Labor Hall with no meeting being held by the local. He was glad to have had a part in bringing the men into the local and helping them in securing their first contract with the Ohio Power Company (Southern Division.)

The local has enjoyed three years of harmonious relations under this contract.

A committee consisting of Brothers Armstrong, Braden and Slingerman under the direction of President McHenry prepared a very enjoyable ham luncheon.

Ten-year pins were presented by the secretary to the following: Brothers Gould (Jack) Ackerman, past president; Harry L. Orr, financial secretary and Ray Moury, past vice president of Local 981. Your secretary was also presented a ten-year pin.

HOMER PETTY, P. S.

Visits Azores



Brother Joseph Chaves, president of L. U. 1040, Hartford, Conn., who recently flew to the Azore Islands to visit grandparents he had never seen.

Hartford Local President Visits Kin in the Azores

L. U. 1040, HARTFORD, CONN.—Brother Joseph Chaves, president of Local 1040, left by Pan American Airways from Logan Field, Boston, Mass., July 28, for a trip to Saint Marie Island, Azores, to visit grandparents whom he had never seen before.

Brother Joe is a veteran of World War II, having been inducted into the Army in November 1942 and not getting back into the states until January, 1946. He spent nine months in the 100th Infantry Division, then was sent for seven months to the University of Georgia to study engineering under the Army specialized training program. He saw action under Patton's 3rd Army at Metz, and again in the Battle of the Bulge. After crossing the Rhine he was transferred from the 10th Armored Division to General Patch's 7th Army.

ROBERT STEVENSON, F. S.

Additional Employes Taken On at Curtis Bay Yard, Md.

L. U. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.—With all this heat around me, the fan whirling around my desk, here I am composing this report. Well Brothers, at last I can write a more cheerful bit of news.

First of all to start with, our first meeting under your new administration has come and is now in the minutes. Your president, Michael Hanly has everything under control. Brother Hanly made good use of the gavel during a previous term as president of this same organization a few years ago. So keep up the good job, Mr. President. Progress can be reported in that aspect.

Item No. 2 of the good and cheerful news, is that the work load at the yard, Coast Guard, Curtis Bay, that is, has become so great that it has become necessary to hire at least 200 employes for the various shops—electricians and helpers, pipe fitters, ship fitters, riggers, sheet metal men, etc. Your scribe has a hunch that as soon as the four or more ships of the Dexter class arrive from the West Coast there will be a great deal of excitement about manpower, material, supplies, and then a two-shift system will start and what have you? The same thing that has been going on for the past years and years. I could write something about that but remember this is a cheerful news report and I'm holding myself to that.

Item no. 3 is about the celebration the U. S. Coast Guard Department had during their anniversary. A large outing was held but was somewhat rained out. Those who were present had the good fortune and privilege to listen to speeches by the Most Honorable Saccar and others who gave a very good impression on the highlights of the celebration.

And now for our "Flashy Flashes." Congratulations are in order for the helpers at the yard who were promoted to mechanics 3rd class. We hope they will progress to become mechanics first class. Brothers, there is plenty of work for the man who knows his job. So long for now.

REUBEN SEARS, P. S.

Lists Officers Elected By L. U. 1439, St. Louis

L. U. 1439, ST. LOUIS, MO.—The following officers of L. U. 1439 were elected at a recent meeting: Carl Mitchell, business manager and financial secretary; Pete Chase, president; Clarence Fahrenholtz, vice president; Edwin K. Huchting, recording secretary; Kenneth Gerdes, treasurer.

Executive board members are: Emil Messmer, Bob Johnston, Rodell Kretzinger, Leo Kipping, James R. Scott, Edward Wolfe, Edward Stocksick, Gregory Orf, W. Norton Downing, Francis Spitsnagel, L. O. (Ted) Myers, J. Lowell Dunn, Clyde L. Schaaf, Tom Rauer, George Evans.

This is the second set of officers for Local 1439 for it is just a youngster, but growing fast in making itself a recognized top local. The new officers of this term had the pleasure of being installed by our 11th District International Vice President, Brother Frank W. Jacobs, whom we all recognize to be the daddy and organizer of this Local Union 1439.

Georgia Brothers Employed on Big Job



Brothers of Local Union 1531, Albany, Georgia, employed on power house being constructed for the Georgia Power Company, Albany, by the J. M. Clayton Electrical Company, Atlanta. First row, left to right: R. D. Van Valkenburg, E. L. Tulipane, Hoke Z. Stokes, Sam Glausier, C. C. Paul (Business Agent), C. H. Everett (Superintendent), L. L. Dick (International Representative), C. F. Strickland, Sr. (General Foreman), B. T. Sexton, G. B. Brandon; second row, left to right: W. L. Dayton, Zed Marable, W. C. Timmerman, E. D. Barnwell, H. H. Griffies, W. J. B. Nicholson, Sr., A. L. King, B. A. Davis, R. L. Manderson; third row, left to right: G. F. Sanders, C. G. Ferguson, Maurice James, C. E. Davis, C. F. Strickland, Jr., W. L. Smith, J. W. Hilliard (Deceased), J. C. Webb, P. J. Bolen, E. C. Albritton, A. R. Hunter, I. J. Tinsley; fourth row, left to right: R. H. Strickland, G. C. Beggs, H. L. Baggett, L. O. Pollock, H. A. Smith, H. W. Herring, E. R. Graves, C. B. Bennett, R. L. Hudgins, J. T. Morey, W. S. Cushenberry, L. L. Lake, A. V. Marable; fifth row, left to right: J. B. Wilkes, H. O. Barnwell, H. E. Webb, J. F. Champion, W. A. Beard.

It is a known fact that all executive officers of any I. B. E. W. local are subject to signing affidavits of not being of the "red" type or agitator design. By the same token wouldn't it be worthwhile to make it mandatory for some of our national so-called statesmen, when being sworn into office, to have to sign a similar affidavit?

Always looking for the right to seek more light.

CLARENCE FAHRENHOLTZ, P. S.

Reports Improved Working Conditions Through Years

L. U. 1514, HANSON, MASS.—At this writing, we in this locality are experiencing a foretaste of what the hereafter will be if we forget to keep the Ten Commandments.

Even the tiniest flick of a zreeg sizzles as if it had just spattered off a hot griddle, and the only way we can keep our blood from boiling over is by thinking of last winter's ice and hoping there will soon be more of the same.

We mortals are a dissatisfied group. A dog will lie down in a quiet corner and snooze with his tongue hanging out, wagging his ears and tail now and then to discourage the flies. A cat will settle down forgetting uncomfortable surroundings as she purrs a preparation for the midnight symphony. But we humans just can't compose ourselves as long as there is anybody around to hear us growl, and

when we are alone we are apt to be planning what we'll say to the boss when he finds out that we didn't have time to sweep under the booth.

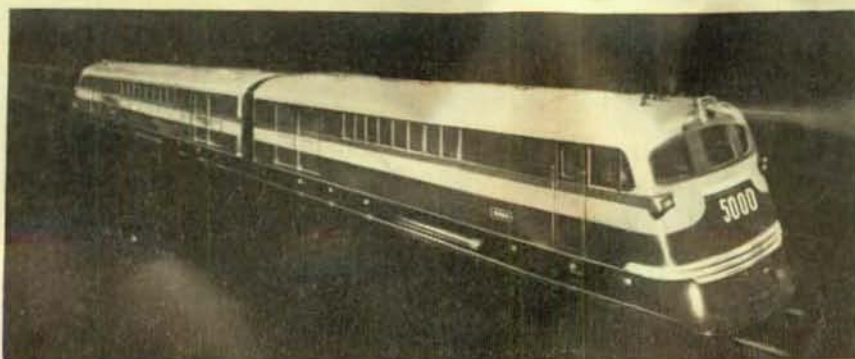
But time marches on although not always at the same rate of speed it seems to us. It doesn't seem possible that the Wheeler Company came to Hanson 42 years ago and began to manufacture reflectors.

John Thompson, Max Raby and Ted Sayce came here at the same time and continued their employment with the company until it was time to punch the last time-clock. Max's sons Charles, who started working at Wheeler's in 1907 and Lawrence who came later, are still on the payroll, and John, Charles and George Sayce, the sons of Ted, are efficiently representing him; with a following of his nine grandsons.

None of us have forgotten Ed Sayce, who retired two years ago after nearly 40 years, first as a spinner and later as foreman.

There are a great many other family groups employed here. Jim Shay, who has at least 38 years seniority, and his son Eddie, his nephews, Leo DeGrasse, Earl Hammond Sr., and Billy Ward; Raleigh Daley, and son John, brother Kenneth and sister Mary Holmes, and nephew Bill Pierce. Sam Torrey and son Harold, Ida Ferris, who has been here 29 years and her kid sister Verda Lane, etc. A newcomer will do well to get acquainted before he criticizes anybody or he might find himself in the middle of something.

Argentine Railway Accepts Final Design Drawings of G-E Diesel-Electric Units



This is an artist's drawing of one of the two-unit, 2,000-hp diesel electric locomotives being built for the Argentine State Railway.

The Argentine State Railway has accepted the final design drawings for the 65 double-unit diesel-electric locomotives which General Electric is constructing under an \$18,000,000 contract.

Featuring compact design with streamlined appearance, the locomotives are being built in three types to cover unusual operating conditions found on Argentina's railroads.

Largest of the three types will be 23 twin-unit, 2,000-horsepower locomotives designed for operation in the Andes, where tracks go up two-and-one-half per cent grades at 15,000 feet above sea level. Each cab will contain a 1,000-horsepower diesel engine, which will power 12 motor axles.

For operation on the plains, especially in the vicinity of Buenos Aires, another twin-unit type will be built which will be identical with the first type but will have eight motor axles instead of 12, with one idle axle in the center of each truck.

The remainder of the order will con-

sist of 30 locomotives which will have two units nominally rated at 1,000-hp each. These also will have eight motor axles but will differ from the other types in that they will be powered by two 500-hp diesels in each cab.

All 65 locomotives are being constructed at the Erie Works of General Electric, where the first diesel engine already is being readied for test. All auxiliary equipment for the first machine is being assembled and will be tested next month before being installed in the locomotive.

Having more horsepower per ton than any meter-gage machines ever designed, these locomotives will enable the Argentine railroads to run heavier trains on faster schedules, thus adding to the capacity of the railroads and giving better service to the country. The design is a direct result of the six-months study made in Argentina last year.

With developmental engineering completed on the two heavier types, construction has started and deliveries are scheduled to begin in 1949.

Linking of Power Systems Forecast

Linking of hydro-electric power systems to cover New York, New England, Ontario and Quebec in the event of an emergency was foreseen recently by a Canadian power official speaking at a meeting of the United Nations Atomic Control Committee. George C. McDonald, the speaker, a vice president of the Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission, said that the Quebec and Ontario commissions and privately-owned utilities "have the idea that we want to be able to help each other out."

"We should like to feel that our help could be made available to those other groups, and that we could get help from them in case of an emergency," he said.

"Shame and Disgrace"

He added that it was "a shame and disgrace" that the power potential of the St. Lawrence Seaway project, amounting to about 2,000,000 horsepower, has not been put to the use of New York and Ontario "during all these years."

Notice

We've received a number of letters recently from members who haven't been receiving the JOURNAL and we thought a little note of explanation wouldn't be amiss.

We want every member to get the magazine regularly and our mailing department is trying very hard to bring our list up to date so that every member will receive his JOURNAL every month. However, we had a big job on our hands when we closed our Springfield office and transferred all mailing files to Washington. Under the present set-up, new address plates had to be made for all our members—more than 400,000 of them. We are still about 30,000 names behind but we are handling all complaints and changes of address just as fast as we possibly can. If you will bear with us for a little while, we hope soon to have a more efficient mailing system than ever before.

If you have a change of address, be sure to notify us, printing clearly, giving both the new and the old address and stating both old and new zone numbers. This is a great help to us in speeding up our work. We want to remind you, however, that any change-of-address notices not received in our office before the fifth of the month cannot be incorporated into our mailing list until the following month.

Local Correspondence

(Concluded from page 37)

During World War I Wheeler manufactured shells for the government in what is now the shipping and assembly department and Red Riddell operated the tapering machine. After the Armistice he was transferred to the reflector department. In 1925 when the first electrically powered fork was installed, Red operated it and has been lead burner since then.

In the early days the burning equipment was far inferior to that of today. Those forks were manpowered and the cement floor was grooved by the pressure of the operators feet when he pushed the loaded fork into the oven while the door-man opened and closed the door.

The speed and perfection of the different operations has increased amazingly these last years and we believe that before we, as Local 1514 gained our first increase in wages, Wheeler had raised the

price of reflectors in proportion to any anticipated advance in the cost of production.

In 1941 the minimum wage in the press room was 50 cents per hour and 30 cents per hour in the enamel room. In 1945 the minimum in the enamel room had advanced to 50 cents an hour, and has since risen to a fairly respectable rate.

As we feel a sense of gratification when we hear that our product is "top-notch," we feel sure that our employers feel the same when they hear (as they are, bound to) that this shop has a happy, efficient personnel who are not so grossly underpaid as they were a few years back.

There is still a chance for improvement and with a few fault finders we may after a while have a lighter colored ceiling in the old enamel room, and perhaps as attractive a decorative scheme as Mr. Figmie has in his department.

VERDA M. LANE, P. S.

With the Ladies

(Continued from page 12)

friends with them. Let the home be the center of recreation for your family. Spend time with your children and never, never be too busy to lend a sympathetic ear to the affairs of the day at school or play that children are always so eager to relate. Do things together and have fun together. Make mealtime a pleasant time. Celebrate birthdays and holidays in an especial way. These are all little but important items that spell happiness to your child.

(4) *Sense of security.* Make your child feel he is an integral part of the home, that you and Dad love him and need him and trust him. Don't quarrel with Dad in front of the little ones for this always strikes a blow at family solidarity and the feeling of security. Try to keep the worry-element dormant in the home and do all you can to keep optimism to the forefront.

(5) *Discipline.* Every child needs discipline to grow up a well-liked, useful citizen instead of a spoiled brat. But here again let love be the watchword. Reason rather than threaten. Reward has been proven a stronger incentive to good behavior than punishment. Be consistent in your rules and regulations and try not to have too many. Let your child have as much freedom as you can but when you say "no" mean it.

So mothers, let's hop to it—this business of creating the most important products in the world and, career woman, just remember it pays dividends. The world may worship at the feet of the current celebrity for a little while but recall how many once-famous people end their careers in poverty and loneliness, forgotten by those who once acclaimed them. And remember too, that there is many a famous person at the height of a career who would willingly change places with you—who would exchange her hectic life and uncertain fortune for your quiet life of security and peace and love.

And here is the most important point to remember. In the eyes of your children, you are a far more important person than the most glamorous movie star. In fact, to your little boy or girl you are the most wonderful person in the whole world.

To keep that image bright and shining and untarnished is your career, career woman!

NEW VACUUM

Vacuum cleaners have gone automatic to the extent even of taking the stoop out of operations. One model has an accessory that simplifies the use of attachments—no bending over necessary to make hose connections.

Questions and Answers

(Continued from page 15)

The second law, called Faraday's Law is: "The line integral of the total electric field strength taken around any closed path is proportional to the negative rate of change with respect to time, of the magnetic flux across any area bounded by that path."

These laws differentiate magnetic and electric fields. The instructor is always free to use his own individualistic interpretation, but the magnetic properties are the same whether one uses a magnet or an electric circuit. A solenoid shows this similarity. The magnetic field strength is computed by one set of units and the electric field strength by another set. So far the magnetic wording still is used, though I agree that it is produced electrically. So let us say that the fluxes are "electrically magnetic" or "magnetically magnetic."

Comment To and From the Editor

EDITOR: I presume you have already gotten comment on the reply given to the question asked by A. J. Fraser in the August issue, for this problem can be solved with voltmeter, and surely and properly, without any cutting and simply from the nine terminals, and in a matter of minutes.

Philip Green, professor of electrical engineering in the Educational Section of the Panama Canal, and a member of L. U. 397, has taught the method to many of his students and to classes he has kindly given to I. B. E. W. members here.

It is suggested you check on this matter, and if you are then satisfied make correction of the data in the August issue, and give full information on the voltmeter method as used by Professor Green.

VAN ALLEN LYMAN,
L. U. 397,
Balboa, Canal Zone.

This department appreciates this response to a question asked in the August JOURNAL for a method of identifying the nine leads coming out of the motor when the tags are lost. The voltmeter method that was in our knowledge still left us with a doubtful mind as to the correct numbering and for that reason our reply was as given in the August issue. So far we have not been able to locate Prof. Philip Green's method. We are, therefore, printing Brother Lyman's letter to inform Brother A. J. Fraser. If Brother Lyman has a copy to send us we would be appreciative as there are many of us interested in a sure means of identifying these leads.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

Veterans Agency to Disburse Dividends

Within 12 months the Veterans Administration is expected to start paying out an estimated \$2,000,000,000 in insurance dividends to some 16,000,000 World War II veterans or their heirs.

The huge job of computing dividends on National Service Life Insurance (NSLI) policies will require an additional 2,700 workers at the Veterans Administration. It will cost an estimated \$8,000,000 to get its records in shape before the disbursing can begin.

Dividends will be paid on all 6,250,000 effective policies and also on the 13,000,000 lapsed policies. Face value of the policies now in force is \$37,000,000,000.

The way was recently paved for the paying of dividends by a recent Supreme Court decision, which reversed a decision of a lower court that would have required the Veterans Administration to pay up to five times the value of some NSLI policies.

Letters are acknowledged from Brothers, N. O. Primm, of Local 146, Decatur, Ill., and George W. Jessen, of Local 135, La Crosse, Wis., in which they state that the five magnetic starters for the five 1½ H.P. motors may be started and stopped by one conventional momentary "Start" and "Stop" push-button switch, and that the momentary type may be used contrary to our answer given in the September issue.

These two men are definitely correct and we are most thankful for their comment. The editor should have added to his answer that the switch must be the type that stays depressed when the "Start" button is pushed or when the "Stop" button is used, whenever one wishes the rest of the motors to continue running if the "overload" contacts on one motor should stop that motor. For when the momentary type is used the overload contacts are all connected in series with the "Stop" button before connecting to the holding coils of each starter, which are connected in parallel, as the letters stated. We hope that Brother John Armstrong, of Local 11, Los Angeles, will read this issue to get the full answer to his question.

We are gratified to see the interesting and instructive responses made by the Brothers to the "Questions and Answers" section and we sincerely hope that your letters will continue, either to ask new questions or to comment on old ones, so that each question will receive the fullest interpretation and all may be benefited.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

Death Claims for August, 1948

L. U.	Name	Amount
3	Sol Kantrowitz	\$200.00
L. O. (45)	Raymond W. Newby	1,000.00
558	Ellis Harvell Gay	300.00
25	Dennis J. Twomey	1,000.00
L. O. (258)	Henry J. Becker	1,000.00
L. O. (949)	George H. Raebel	1,000.00
513	George C. Crotty	1,000.00
16	Harry P. Doerr	500.00
L. O. (3)	Lawrence Dieringer	1,000.00
L. O. (649)	William J. Jarrett	1,000.00
591	William M. Dennis	475.00
1383	Obadiah Gray	475.00
390	Ralph E. Peck	1,000.00
114	T. E. Burrus	1,000.00
77	Clarence E. Robey	1,000.00
889	Lyle R. Bassett	475.00
292	Lonnie H. Sherburne	475.00
35	Herbert Wm. Moser	1,000.00
77	Homar Taylor	1,000.00
527	Fred L. Reitz	1,000.00
L. O. (694)	Ogden M. Smith	1,000.00
134	Nick Cristea	1,000.00
L. O. (11)	Arthur A. Warner	1,000.00
6	Edward J. Whitford	825.00
181	Ralph O. Daughters	1,000.00
L. O. (594)	Joseph A. Guggels	1,000.00
500	W. H. C. Bartlett	1,000.00
1126	Allen L. Chapman	1,000.00
125	Donald A. Boss	1,000.00
L. O. (11)	William M. Jacob	825.00
143	Albert K. Bye	1,000.00
L. O. (9)	Jacob L. Heberlig	1,000.00
474	Joseph B. Casagrande	1,000.00
L. O. (245)	Robert K. Murphy	1,000.00
862	G. C. Sweet	1,000.00
925	David L. Fugua	300.00
494	Fred H. Harris	825.00
125	Martin Hartenstein	1,000.00
L. O. (326)	A. E. Tenkovits	1,000.00
125	George L. Miller	300.00
505	James J. Lennon	1,000.00
L. O. (134)	Clifford A. Fisher	1,000.00
46	Edd Walter Lindsey	1,000.00
902	Stanley McGrew	1,000.00
354	Chester L. Dietderich	1,000.00
595	Erby H. Maehen	1,000.00
139	James Stockfish	475.00
734	Arthur T. Donicht	1,000.00
129	Stephen J. Leonard	1,000.00
77	Herbert L. Jones	1,000.00
822	Sylvio M. Campana	1,000.00
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51	Joseph Driggs	1,000.00
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L. O. (103)	Emil M. Kain	1,000.00
L. O. (3)	Elmer H. Meinke	1,000.00
124	William H. Noonan	1,000.00
133	Israel Weinberg	1,000.00
18	Eugene E. Carpenter	825.00
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L. O. (595)	Roger W. Cain	1,000.00
48	Walter L. Savory	1,000.00
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428	Lee Kincade	1,000.00
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9	Herman Frey	1,000.00
105	Charles A. Schwarzer	1,000.00
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L. O. (640)	Frank Shelby	1,000.00
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18	Deyo N. Borden	1,000.00
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L. O. (213)	Roy G. Thomas	1,000.00
L. O. (11)	Harry W. Below	1,000.00
6	Emmett Brown	1,000.00
3	Albert F. Hopkins	1,000.00
1145	Walter A. Hale	1,000.00
663	Floyd J. Pendley	1,000.00
11	George P. Nottingham	475.00
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1002	William F. Schatzman	150.00
3	Joseph Hanna	150.00
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18	William Miller	150.00
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Albert F. Hopkins, L. U. No. 34
Initiated September 8, 1926

Leo L. Heil, L. U. No. 59
Initiated January 4, 1937

F. C. McCauley, L. U. No. 136
Initiated September 17, 1937

H. H. McNeil, L. U. No. 180
Initiated December 14, 1933

Joseph Guggels, L. U. No. 181
Initiated December 27, 1918

Joseph Ayers, L. U. No. 259
Initiated June 3, 1946

Herbert W. Moser, L. U. No. 292
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Frank Shelby, L. U. No. 302
Initiated October 25, 1937

Charley T. Davis, L. U. No. 304
Initiated July 11, 1941

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Robert K. Murphy, L. U. No. 474
Initiated December 4, 1936

C. E. Clark, L. U. No. 508
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J. S. Boyd, L. U., No. 520
Initiated May 2, 1946

John Berlinsky, L. U. No. 532
Initiated September 4, 1946

A. J. Castleberry, L. U. No. 611
Initiated April 27, 1904

A. F. Tourville, L. U. No. 611
Initiated February 16, 1942

Edward Johnson, L. U. No. 675
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Herbert L. Jones, L. U. No. 734
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Cecil Hundley, L. U. No. 835
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Kay Kaufman, L. U., No. 1002
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Lee Kincade, L. U. No. 1002
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James Devine, L. U. No. 1031
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Michael Kujawa, L. U. No. 1031
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H. F. Conroy, L. U. No. 1155
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E. Nahuina, L. U. No. 1260
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REMINDER

(Courtesy Mother Nature.)

THE TURN of summer into fall is Nature's most poignant reminder of another year gone by.

It's a reminder that should make you think, seriously, that you yourself are a year closer to the autumn of your own particular life.

What steps have you taken . . . what plan do you have . . . for comfort and security in those later years?

You *can* have a very definite plan—one that's automatic and *sure*.

If you're on a payroll, sign up to buy U. S. Savings Bonds on the Payroll Plan, through regular deductions from your wages or salary.

If you're not on a payroll but have a bank account, get in on the Bond-A-Month Plan for buying Bonds through regular charges to your checking account.

Do this . . . stick to it . . . and every fall will find you richer by even more than you've set aside. For your safe, sure investment in U. S. Savings will pay you back—in ten years—\$100 for every \$75 you've put in.

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